

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.,
JUNE 5, 1919

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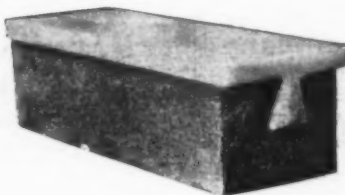
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"Who saves his country, saves himself, saves all things,
and all things saved do bless him.

"Who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself
ignobly,

"And all things dying curse him."—Senator Ben. H. Hill.

A STRONG BANK TO FINANCE TEXTILE MILLS AND LESSEN THEIR DEPENDENCE UPON COMMISSION HOUSES.

THE organization by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank, two of the strongest financial institutions in New York, of the Textile Banking Company, Incorporated, for the purpose of co-operating in the financing of textile interests, will prove of very great value to all the wide ramifications of the textile industry.

The Textile Banking Company, Inc., will act as banker for textile mills, will assist in financing their requirements, such as their purchase of raw materials, and co-operate generally in the operation and expansion of their business. The company proposes to handle for textile mills a portion of the financial work that has for years been done by commission houses or cotton factors.

If this company can succeed, as it doubtless will be able to do to a large extent, in making mills less dependent upon the commission houses, it will render a very great service to the entire textile industry. Wherever possible, manufacturers should be entirely free from any financial obligation whatever to their selling agents. So long as the commission house or the selling agent does the financing for a manufacturer neither side is in a position to be entirely free and independent.

The financing of business is strictly a banking proposition, and the organization of this new concern should be warmly welcomed by the entire textile industry of the country.

The enormous resources of the companies which have organized the Textile Banking Company and their almost limitless command of capital will prove of great help to the textile industry.

UNSHACKLE BUSINESS BY REDUCING THE BURDEN OF INCOME TAXATION.

WHILE several Congressmen have recently stated that the expenses of the Government already made absolutely necessary by obligations incurred will far exceed what had been expected and will require a very heavy income taxation or the issuing of additional bonds, it should be borne in mind that it is unfair to this generation from every point of view to force upon it the full burden of carrying and paying war expenses.

This war was fought not merely for this generation, but for all generations to come. It disrupted our economic conditions; it seriously increased the cost of living; it required the breaking up of family ties and of business connections, and threw upon the young men called to the colors and upon their loved ones the tremendous burden of personal sacrifice, suffering and death.

That all future generations have been saved by the heroic struggle of this generation is in itself a reason why future generations should pay the greater portion of the cost of the war.

It has now been decided by our Peace Commissioners that America is not in any way to be reimbursed by Germany, a very great mistake as we view the matter, and hence taxes must continue heavy, but the income taxation with its surtax and excess-profit tax is a burden to business which necessarily hampers and restricts all business operations at a time when the freest business activities should help to save the country from industrial and financial depression and from Bolshevistic agitation. To the utmost extent, consistent with the burdens resting upon the nation, business should be unshackled and the hampering power of the fearful system of taxation should be eliminated. The income taxation on individuals and on business interests should be simplified in order that the vast amount of time now given to making out income-tax returns might be saved for more useful employment. It is almost impossible for anyone not a thorough accountant to make reply to the income-tax questions. The whole system needs to be greatly simplified, and when this has been done, then there should be a marked reduction in the amount of taxation on individual and business incomes. At present these taxes are so heavy that they retard the expansion or the enlargement of existing plants. There are many ways in which this situation could be bettered. In part it could be done by freeing from taxation the investment of earnings in Government bonds, which would give a strong and ready market to Government securities. It could be done in part by the elimination of excess taxes on all profits invested in the extension of plants or in building activities which would give employment to people. It could be helped by freeing from all excess taxation all money loaned on mortgages to secure the building of dwellings, and possibly that put on business structures. This would tremendously stimulate house building, to the advantage of the whole country.

We have never accepted as correct the prediction of Secre-

tary Glass that the Victory Loan would be the last the Government would have to issue. Mr. Glass, of course, believed fully what he said on the subject, but we cannot see how the country can do without the issuing of additional bonds to meet some of the enormous expenses which are ahead of us for the next year or two at least. It would, we think, be far preferable to issue more bonds, and not undertake to redeem any outstanding bonds for a long period of years, than to fall to lessen the rate of income taxation. And bonds on which there is a short-time limit, such as the Victory Loan, should be extended, and no effort should be made to redeem any outstanding bonds for at least ten to fifteen years, and most of them should be left for a much longer period.

In the effort to deflate wages and prices, it is quite certain that many interests will seek to bring about a redemption of Government bonds in a much shorter time, on the theory that deflation will lower wages and lower the cost living, and therefore prove beneficial, especially to the banking interests. Any effort of this kind would be unwise. The country should definitely put the redemption of bonds far ahead, in order that increasing wealth due to the expansion of the country's industries will later make much easier the paying off of these bonds, without any strain on the country or without bringing about deflation in a way which would prove disastrous and chaotic to business interests.

The new Congress should, therefore, frame a bill to lessen our income taxation; it should also largely increase our revenue from the tariff by giving us a thoroughly protective tariff system, and then plan for the continuation of our entire bonded indebtedness and any additional issues which may have to be made for a long period before we begin to redeem these bonds.

THE MUCH-DISCUSSSED TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATION TO KAISER WILHELM.

IT has been repeatedly reported to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the congratulatory dispatch sent to Kaiser Wilhelm on his birthday on January 27, 1917, by President Wilson had been withheld from publication. Washington correspondents of various papers have repeatedly said it was impossible to secure a copy of that dispatch, although similar dispatches, it was said, had never been withheld in the past. Feeling that there must have been some mistake in regard to the matter, the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, under date of May 12, 1919, wrote to the Department of State as follows:

Baltimore, Md., May 12.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—I have recently heard it stated that the Department of State has refused to permit anyone to see the telegram sent by President Wilson on January 27, 1917, to Kaiser Wilhelm congratulating him on his birthday, and that this is entirely contrary to the custom of all the past, which has permitted telegrams of congratulation to foreign monarchs to be given to the public.

I take it for granted that President Wilson has not issued any instructions to the Department of State forbidding the publication of his telegram, but in view of the fact that it is generally asserted among newspaper people that the dispatch has never been published, and that requests for the privilege of seeing the dispatch are refused by the State Department, I would greatly appreciate it if you would advise me as to the correctness of these statements, which I trust are wholly untrue. Since a dispatch of congratulation upon his birthday was sent to Kaiser Wilhelm by President Wilson, I take it for granted, of course, that President Wilson has never objected to its publication. I shall be glad to have confirmation on this point in view of the statements which are being circulated to the contrary.

If the dispatch can be made public, I should appreciate receiv-

ing a copy of it. If it cannot be made public, I shall be glad to have you advise me as to the reasons for withholding it.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor.

We are glad to have the following reply from the Acting Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of President Wilson's congratulatory telegram to the Kaiser upon his birthday in 1917. The letter and the telegram are as follows:

Department of State,
Washington.

May 26.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, Editor,
Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Md.:

Sir—The Department has received your letter of May 12, and in reply encloses copy of the congratulatory message sent by the President to the former Emperor of Germany upon the occasion of his fifty-eighth birthday. This message is of the usual formal kind which is sent to all heads of States upon the occasion of anniversaries.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

(Signed) WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Assistant Secretary.

(Copy.)

January 27, 1917.

His Imperial Majesty
William II,
German Emperor,
Berlin:

Permit me to extend to Your Majesty the cordial felicitations of the Government of the United States and my own personal greetings on this anniversary.

WOODROW WILSON.

The question has several times been raised as to whether President Wilson did on January 27, 1917, send any telegram of congratulations to the Kaiser. Many people have doubted the fact because we were then on the verge of war, although it was broadly announced through the press associations of the country at the time it was sent. The letter from the Acting Secretary of State and the copy of the telegram attached answer these questions and show exactly what was the wording of the telegram. In view of the fact that there has been a widespread rumor in Washington that the telegram of congratulation to the Kaiser could not be had by anyone, we are glad to be able to show the inaccuracy of that report by publishing this letter from the Department of State.

A STUNNER TO POLITICIANS.

"I DO not think it is going to make much difference from this time forward who rides the Government."—Vice-President Marshall at Atlantic City.

What do strict party men of both parties say to such doctrines? Mr. Marshall certainly hit out right and left in his Atlantic City speech, and one of his striking statements was:

"I am here to tell you that you cannot reduce wage scales in America. It would be idle to attempt it while the present high cost of living continues. It is foolish to think that men will be willing to go back to things as they were before the war."

"If the League of Nations is ever to be for us more than a painted ship on a painted ocean, it must be backed up by the peace and prosperity among our people."

Horrors of horrors! Think of it. The Vice-President of the United States putting American peace and prosperity ahead of the League of Nations, and saying that without peace and prosperity here the League of Nations would never be more to us than a "painted ship on a painted ocean!"

Mr. Marshall is getting altogether too independent in his thinking. He should be suppressed forthwith.

A Splendid Work by President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall to Broaden the Nation's Thinking.

WITH President Wilson advocating protection to dyes and other new industries, not from the viewpoint of revenue, but distinctively for the purpose of protecting these industries from the broad standpoint of American development, and Vice-President Marshall putting himself on record in very much the same way, the time has come when people can discuss the tariff question without regard to party politics and wholly from the standpoint of economic development of the nation.

In his address at Atlantic City before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association last week, Vice-President Marshall, after referring to some of the advantages which had accrued to foreign exports by reason of England's mercantile marine, said:

"We have paid a pretty high price to help the Allies win this war, and that is why I hope the Tariff Commission, while refraining from giving bonuses for service unperformed by the manufacturers of this country, will take care to see that they have an even start in the race for the commercial supremacy of the world.

"The time was when theoretically I was a tariff-for-revenue Democrat, practically a free trader, but every principle known has been jostled out of position by the war and our views are being broadened upon many lines."

We congratulate the country upon these statements by President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall, and we are glad that Mr. Marshall has so clearly stated the case when he said, "Our views are being broadened upon many lines."

President Lincoln is quoted when talking about the tariff as having said: "I do not know very much about the tariff, but I do know that when we buy rails in England we get the rails and England gets the money, but when we buy rails in America we get the rails and keep the money at home."

Had there been no broad protective tariff system in this country, we would never have developed our iron and steel industries and all their wide ramifications.

For years there was a tremendous fight made by free-traders against a tariff in favor of tin plate, on the ground that we made no tin plate in America. But eventually, through the untiring efforts of those who realized the necessity of developing a tin-plate industry here, a protective tariff was put on tin plate, and immediately there began an enormous development of that industry, which has now become one of the great, outstanding interests of America. A similar protective tariff developed every branch of our iron and steel industry. It created other vast enterprises without which it would have been impossible for us to have accumulated the wealth which this country has developed, and in the recent world struggle it would have been impossible for us to do any large part in the war. It was through the development of these industries that we were able to help the Allies prior to our entrance into the war, and after we entered the war it was these protective-tariff-developed industries that made it possible for America to be the deciding factor in winning the war. Had it not been for America's industrial power, Germany would have overrun Europe and, having conquered England and France and Italy, would have destroyed America. Admiral Sims, than whom there is no better authority on the subject, recently said that if the British fleet had been destroyed, even 10,000,000 soldiers and 30,000,000 tons of shipping would not have saved America from destruction.

With the exception of a few brief periods when economic fallacies ruled the country, we have had a protective tariff since the end of the Civil War. Under this protective tariff we have developed the industrial life of America to the point

where this country has a larger average degree of prosperity and where its people of all classes, the day laborer and the mechanic, live in more comfortable homes and have more conveniences than the people of any other country in the world.

We have reached a point where we have about one-third the accumulated wealth of the world. We are producing nearly 50 per cent. of the world's iron and steel. We have 40 per cent. of the world's railway mileage. We are raising about 66 per cent. of the world's cotton and 80 per cent. of the world's corn crop. Our coal mines are yielding one-half of the world's output, and notwithstanding the enormous development in Mexico in oil production this country is still yielding more than 60 per cent. of the world's oil output. The amazing growth which has made it possible for a country with 6 per cent. of the world's land area and about 6 per cent. of the world's population to accomplish these achievements is an unanswerable tribute to the power of our protective tariff.

Never was there greater need for continued protection. We are entering upon an entirely new epoch in world affairs, with all the passions of the world stirred to their depths. We need to develop as never before every industry in America in order that we may become absolutely independent in time of war as well as in time of peace. For instance, the vast possibilities of Florida and Louisiana and Texas for cane sugar and the great opportunities for beet sugar in many parts of this country should be utilized to the fullest extent, that we may never again have to depend almost wholly upon other countries for sugar. Our dye industry should be so thoroughly protected, as advocated by President Wilson, that we should never again have to look to Germany or any other land for dyes, nor should we have to look to Germany for medicines as in the past.

The great resources of America in raw materials should be utilized in every way possible so that men and capital may be encouraged to go out and hunt for hitherto unknown raw materials, and others may be encouraged to establish new industries, that we may go forward in the fullest development of all the God-given resources of this favored land.

President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall have done the country a great service in the position which they have taken, and through which it may become true of the entire nation, as Vice-President Marshall said, "our views are being broadened upon many lines."

WE MUST HELP EUROPE TO THE UTMOST SHORT OF LETTING EUROPE CONTROL US.

PRESIDENT VANDERLIP of the National City Bank of New York, upon his return from Europe a few days ago, gave an exceedingly pessimistic survey of the situation unless America came to the rescue and practically financed the rebuilding of Europe. We believe that Mr. Vanderlip was unduly pessimistic. He looked at what seemed like chaos, but he did not take into account the rebuilding and reconstructive powers of man.

History probably records no greater illustration of the power of man to rebuild a country than that of the South after the Civil War. Utterly bankrupt, with chaos ruling in its labor situation and in its political life, unable to re-establish its State governments because for ten years after the war they were largely in the control of the worst element of disreputable scoundrels that ever leached a country of its wealth and power, the South faced a situation as desperate in many respects as that faced today by a very large part of Europe.

It was deprived of many of the advantages enjoyed even by some of the overrun countries of Europe, but with an

energy and a heroism never surpassed it turned its attention to the rebuilding of its fortunes. It never whined, it never hypocritically pleaded for world help, but it heroically faced the issue, rebuilt its homes, rebuilt its destroyed factories, turned the plow into fields that had gone to waste, and sought as best it could to feed itself, though it had been absolutely drained of foodstuffs in order to maintain its armies and the armies of the North during the invasion.

Out of this chaos with nearly as many newly-liberated and enfranchised slaves as there were whites suddenly thrown into its political life and having under the control of unscrupulous carpet baggers a far larger voting power than was permitted to the whites at that time, this section nevertheless saved the South to Anglo-Saxon civilization and within 50 years after the close of the war had developed its agricultural and its industrial interests to the point that in both agriculture and industry it had a far greater output than the United States had in 1880, though the population of the country in 1880 exceeded by 17,000,000 people the population of the South in 1915.

To some extent Europe will match this work. It will have a hard struggle, it will endure many privations, but it will rebuild its fortunes, and Europe's civilization will be established on firmer lines than before the war. On August 6, 1914, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

Humanity may be staggered by the horrors of Europe's war, but civilization will not be destroyed. Millions of men and billions of treasure may be lost in this devilish work; thrones may totter, and new maps of Europe may be necessary before the end is reached, but mankind will, on the wreck of these ruins, build a better civilization—one in which the people, and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been Divinely appointed, will rule.

While we do not agree with the full pessimism of Mr. Vanderlip, we do agree with him in the view that America must co-operate to the utmost extent that is feasible in the reconstruction of Europe. We must help to refinance and rebuild Europe. We must increase our food production so that for the next few years we may be able to supply to all Europe a more abundant quantity of food than the people of the devastated regions have had during the last five years.

A tremendous task is ahead of us and we can hasten the day for the rebuilding of civilization for the restoration of Europe's prosperity by taking a broad view of our responsibility to the suffering people of Europe. In this way America should go to the very limit of its power, but it should not tie itself up in a league by which Europe and the small nations of the world could forever tie its hands and destroy its sovereignty. There is a great difference between co-operating in the rebuilding of Europe as compared with the question of putting our entire future into the control of Europe and the other nationalities to be members of that league.

America fought and won its independence once before. Let us not betray the priceless heritage of freedom attained by the blood of our forefathers.

DAIRY REPLACES BREWERY.

A VERY interesting announcement comes from San Antonio to the effect that the sum of half a million dollars is being expended on equipping a large dairy plant by an industry which was formerly a brewing association of that city. It is stated that the equipment and machinery are modern in every respect, and that the dairy plant itself is the largest ever constructed anywhere.

The plant will have a capacity for handling 15,000 gallons of pasteurized milk daily. Although the present San Antonio milk supply is only 10,000 gallons a day there is no question in the minds of the dairy interests there that the educational

campaign planned for increased production will provide an entirely adequate supply.

Both a wholesale and retail business is contemplated; the principal products will be ice cream, pasteurized milk, butter and cottage cheese. Condensed milk will also be canned.

An expert dairyman, graduate of an agricultural school, will be in charge of a model dairy farm in connection with the plant and conducted solely for its educational value to the farmers without any cost to them. It will help stimulate production and aid in solving any dairying problems which may come up.

The whole project, which is discussed in an article elsewhere in this issue, is suggestive of the many changes now taking place in industry, commerce and even agriculture, due to the fact that new uses must be found for buildings and equipment, as well as capital formerly engaged in the brewing industry.

NO POLITICAL CAPITAL SHOULD BE MADE OUT OF WAR EXPENDITURES.

IT would be a serious blunder for the Republicans in Congress to attempt to make capital out of investigations as to heavy expenditures during the war. It may be entirely right and proper that every department of the Government's work should be thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of patriotism, in order to find out whether or not the country was robbed, and if so by whom. But this should be done entirely without regard to partisan bias.

We made many mistakes in not getting ready for the war in advance of the time we entered, and doubtless many mistakes were made during the war, but under the tremendous pressure necessary to the salvation of this country and of the world, it would have been utter folly—criminal, indeed—for the Government to have halted its operations by reason of the petty details which seem forever to cling to the redtapeism of Government affairs. In such an emergency he does the most for the country and civilization who disregards some of these petty details of red tape and pushes ahead on the great plans for the production of ships, of munitions, and of other war supplies and for the creation of an army. No time could be lost without endangering the life of the nation. Under such circumstances the wise man was the one who stopped not to count the petty cost as to whether this factory or that could be built at a little smaller cost, causing thereby the loss of priceless lives as against the loss of a few dollars or even perchance a few millions. The lives of our soldiers are infinitely more important than the money we expended.

To undertake to capitalize these heavy expenditures for political advancement would be a very great blunder on the part of the Republicans. We hope in the interest of patriotism they are broader than to undertake such a campaign. On the other hand, it is entirely proper that there should be a thorough investigation of expenditures made, not with the view to political advancement, but in order to discover whether the country was really robbed by contractors or others in or out of office. An investigation of this kind is one which should be welcomed by the Administration to the fullest extent to see if there was rottenness anywhere, and if men in and out of office were robbing the Government. It would be the part of wisdom for the Democrats to do their utmost to unearth every criminal act or criminal expenditure and see that due punishment is inflicted.

An enormous amount of work was put forth by the Government and to this was due the success on the battlefield. Mistakes there were and many of them. That there should have been mistakes at a time of such tremendous rush of work was inevitable, but no man has a right to seek to make political capital out of these mistakes.

"LEST WE FORGET."

A FEW days ago the announcement was sent out from Washington that if the fighting in Europe had lasted a few days longer it would have been possible for the American Army to destroy a large part of Germany, or practically any portion of Germany attacked, by the most destructive chemical power which the experts of the world had ever been able to devise. This fearful power was to have been unloosed upon Germany from our airplanes, and some particulars of its frightfulness were given in the Washington dispatch.

We believe that it is a serious mistake for this Government to give out any particulars regarding war-making plans or devices which it has worked out. It is true that German scientists will be busy on every question of this kind, but we need not stimulate their activity by announcing what we have accomplished.

The discussion of this subject brings up the thought that the next war—and we should entirely dismiss from our mind any thought that there will be no further wars—will probably be the most destructive the world has ever known because all that science learned during the four years of the horrible European struggle will be turned to account in devising new ways of making warfare hideous.

Any thought that the German people have definitely abandoned the idea of world conquests would indicate a complete lack of knowledge of the German frame of mind. If the Germans felt today that they had a reasonable chance of success they would not for one moment hesitate to bring another war with all of its horrors upon the world. To conquer and to loot the world has been the thought of the whole German race for the last two generations. It has been born into the baby's life from its birth, yea, even before its birth. It has been bred into the very bone and blood of the German race. The recent defeat is not yet accepted by the Germans as any real defeat. All the camouflage which is being put forth as to inability to pay indemnities and to meet the peace terms is hypocritical, and is put out for the express purpose of creating a neurotic sympathy for a rotten-hearted race.

It is safe to count upon the fact that German chemists will for the next few years put forth their utmost power to devise more ways of murdering men and destroying their opponents than Germany ever gave to such a task before. The spirit of the German people will live and thrive in the thought of revenge and of world conquest. In every laboratory chemists will be at work in devising new gases and new forms of destructiveness, and any man who thinks that Germany does not expect some day suddenly to return to the struggle shows little understanding of the German people.

Much is made over the enforced surrender of the German fleet and the reduction of the German army. So far as the next war is concerned these will not be such material losses as to be considered. The next war of Germany will not be a naval war, and it will not depend upon a large German army. In every way in which Germany can carry on its campaign of creating new hell-devised schemes for destroying mankind, the German people will be at work. Whenever they are ready with a sufficient number of fighting machines of one kind and another and a supply of gases and explosives, giving to them any such power as that which the United States Government has recently claimed for some of its methods discovered just before the signing of the armistice, we may rest assured that Germany will make another attack upon the world. But the next time it will be fully prepared. Germany now admits that it made a mistake in beginning the war before it was quite ready. The next time it will not start until it is fully ready.

The success of Germany in wellnigh disrupting the whole Peace Conference in carrying on its campaign to arouse the sympathy of the neurotics of the world and thus secure easy

terms is only what every intelligent man familiar with the German character knew would be the outcome of a long drawn-out peace discussion in Paris. Germany's success in sowing the seeds of discord, in stirring up ill-feeling between the Allies and between some of the Allies and America is only an illustration of the skill with which that country has used its lying diplomacy to work out its own plans.

The punishment imposed upon Germany by the Peace Commission is not sufficiently drastic, though Germany is making a great many people feel that it is being harshly dealt with. The safety of the world can never be secured so long as the German nation for the next two or three generations at least, is not held in bondage until a new generation is educated out of the German line of thought, and taught to realize fully the criminality of the whole nation in bringing on this war. Unless the delegates to the Peace Conference recognize this fact and act on it entirely without any regard to the maudlin sympathy which a nation of criminals is seeking to win, we may count that the time is not far distant when Germany will again enter upon a world war. All the Peace Conferences and all the Leagues of Nations which can be devised will not be sufficient to control Germany in the future days when war will be made more diabolically hideous than the worst of this war by the power of science concentrating its whole energy upon the creation of methods of destroying armies and cities and nations, unless we impose upon Germany now such penalties as will make that forever impossible.

In connection with the foregoing a dispatch from Paris in the New York Times is of interest, as it deals with this very question of Germany's determination to prepare for war in the future. On that point the correspondent of the Times cables as follows:

"Paris, May 31.—Stephen Lauzanne in this morning's *Matin* reports a talk with Henry Morgenthau, who, the writer says, has just brought back from the Rhine the same sort of threat from the German people that he heard from Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey, in 1915, when he himself was in Constantinople as American Ambassador. In 1915 Wangenheim said to Morgenthau:

"We know we cannot gain the war. We are ready to end it. Do you not wish to ask your country to intervene?"

"Perhaps," replied Morgenthau. "I'll say to my President that you renounce"—

"Yes," replied Wangenheim, interrupting the American, "we renounce for the moment. We need peace to recuperate. When we are rested we will resume."

"And now, four years later, according to M. Lauzanne, Mr. Morgenthau, just back in Paris from a visit to Coblenz, has been hearing the same sentiment from Germans with whom he talked in the Rhine Valley.

"Yes," said Mr. Morgenthau to M. Lauzanne, "they have told me they wished to dominate the world because they thought themselves the best guides, constructors, organizers and disciples of culture combating anarchy."

"Then, quoting the Germans directly, Mr. Morgenthau continued:

"We have miscarried, and all our forces are now too much overcome to continue. But our children will blot out the stain, resume our interrupted work. Germany cannot remain conquered. She will find victory again and dominate the world."

"Once more," comments M. Lauzanne, "Mr. Morgenthau has seen, understood, and repeated. What Wangenheim told him he has heard all along the Rhine. There are hundreds of thousands of German children who learn and repeat in their schools the same words the German Ambassador said in 1915 at the Golden Horn.

"But who, then, will have time today to listen, believe Morgenthau, returning from Germany, reported the truth? The poor Four! Poor Ten! The poor Forty! They see only mines, ports, account. They think that when they codified into formula a transaction half way between that of dreamers among clouds and men of earthly appetites they have created peace. They do not understand that the war has been made by the brutal will to dominate, and that we will have more wars unless that will is crushed. It is not by mandates or covenants that we can transform the soul of a race of prey."

"Poor Four! Poor Ten! They have eyes, but do not see; ears, but do not understand; but they have tongues, and they talk—they talk."

DO NOT UNDERRATE THE DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM.

THE South has been laying to itself the flattering unction that Bolshevism cannot spread into this section because of its Anglo-Saxonism, and its freedom from the foreign element. In this respect the South is making a serious mistake, and the men who are taking that position have entirely failed to realize the signs of the times. Unless our information is wrong, and we do not believe it is definite, vigorous work is being done by the Bolshevistic element to create a sprit of unrest among the negroes, and there are 10,000,000 or more of them in the South.

We do not believe that it will be possible for the Bolsheviks to make great headway among the negroes, for we have more confidence in the inherent qualities of good in the negro race than to believe that as a race it would be thus susceptible to these false teachings. Nevertheless, many negroes may be misled. There are at the same time a very considerable number of people in the South who would naturally fall an easy prey to Bolshevistic teachings, and the influence of aliens in the South is far greater than it generally understood. If Bolshevism should spread in America it would inevitably spread into the South, and we would make a serious mistake in this section to believe that we are to be free from its dangers. It behooves the South, therefore, to be on its guard, and every official of Southern States, cities and towns should be ready to suppress Bolshevism in the same way that Mayor Hanson of Seattle put it down when it came very near taking possession of that city. It was, we understand, the definite purpose of the Bolshevistic leaders, if they were successful in Seattle, to bring on simultaneously similar conditions in every part of the country. They believe that if they can simultaneously have 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of their adherents producing riots in all parts of the country they will be able actually to overturn the American Government. That is their plan. That is the end for which they are working, and no one should for a moment underrate or underestimate their power for evil.

The labor and socialistic troubles now in evidence in Canada are merely a part of the work of Bolsheviks. Naturally it would seem that Canada would be freer from such activities than any other part of the world, and yet the riots and the strikes in Winnipeg were planned just as those in Seattle—for the purpose of getting a starting point from which to spread riots and strikes to every part of Canada, and this is now under way.

The American Defense Society of New York is watching this situation in every part of the country. It has a vast fund of information on the subject, little understood by the public. As an organization it is keeping in close touch with conditions throughout the country and those most intimately identified with the work which it is doing and with the knowledge which it has in regard to the dangers that confront us are the ones most deeply impressed with the seriousness of this hour.

We can meet the Bolsheviks and their threatened uprisings if county, town and State officials will have the nerve and the backbone to suppress every effort at riot as sternly and as quickly as Ole Hanson suppressed the outbreak in Seattle and saved that city and this country from a sudden outburst of Bolshevism in every part of America.

It is important that all thinking men, men of affairs, men who love their country and who would uphold its Government, whether they be farmers or merchants, or day laborers, or mechanics, or professional men, be in the closest touch with the whole situation and that in advance of any outbreak they advise the authorities that they will stand by them in the rigid suppression of every effort of the Bolshevistic element to get control of any community. We shall have many such outbreaks. They will come in places least

expected. They will come regardless of the economic conditions of men who go out on strike. Profit-sharing plans such as that of the Willys-Overland Company in Toledo did not keep some of its employes from suddenly turning into Bolshevistic agitators. Every possible effort should be made by employers to meet their employes, to know them personally, to cultivate an intimacy and a close friendship with them and to pay them well. This is all a part of humanity, but so long as the Bolshevistic agitation is under way all of this will not save us from the power of the influences which are at work to bring about riots and strikes and bloodshed.

Exactly the same plans which were worked for the overthrow of the Russian Government, an achievement which utterly amazed the world, are under way in every other country, and are being vigorously pushed in the United States. Our safety will be found in recognizing this situation and preparing for it instead of shutting our eyes and believing that there is no danger. The danger is here. It is serious, and unless we are on our guard it might become exceedingly disastrous.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GOOD TARIFF WORK.

THE President asks Congress to change the tariff so as to give the manufacturers of chemicals, drugs and dyes a higher degree of protection. This the Republicans will be delighted to do, and it is not improbable that they would have done it even if he hadn't suggested it. The platform on which President Wilson was first elected said: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." This increase in the rates on chemicals, drugs and dyes is recommended frankly and solely for the purpose of protection. It is not at all probable that Congress, controlled as it is by the Republicans, will hesitate about carrying out this advice.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Why was it necessary to remind the country of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform? That platform is long out of date; it is dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection. We are in a new world, a new era of human affairs, and though President Wilson was once a free trader in belief, he has now openly advocated protection for protection's sake, and for that position we heartily commend him. No party man can any longer oppose protection merely because it was opposed by his party and by President Wilson, for President Wilson has very properly kicked that platform upon the scrap heap of things once opposed by his party.

JUSTICE TO TEACHERS AND PREACHERS.

TWO of the highest callings on earth are the preaching of the gospel and the teaching of children, and yet they are the most beggarly paid of all occupations.

The wholly uneducated alien ditch-digger often gets more pay than thousands of preachers and teachers. To most of them the pay of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the negro chauffeur even, would mean a new sense of financial freedom. These two classes should be paid liberally, so liberally indeed that the worries of financial difficulties should be largely eliminated.

The church that is too miserly to pay its pastor a good, living salary is guilty of robbery and does not deserve to live.

The taxpayers who refuse to pay good salaries to their teachers deserve to have their children taken from them and educated in a community which has a broader vision of the teacher's responsibility for molding the character of their scholars.

Some say that their preachers and their teachers are not worth more. Then let them try the tonic effect of higher salaries, and see if that does not work a miracle; and if it fails, then get some one else at still higher salaries.

High wages and high living costs are here for years to come—salaries must go up to meet these conditions.

The Insolence of Germany at the Peace Table.

THE more the German character is revealed to the world through the notes which the German delegation at Versailles writes to the Peace Conference, the more impossible it becomes to understand the depth of depravity of the German nature. And yet the constant writing of notes is in exact accord with the plans of the German officials when they sought an armistice in order to stop the march of the Allied and American armies on to Berlin. They were wise enough to know that the capture of Berlin would make an entirely different situation, and that the German people would then not be able to sow the seeds of discord throughout the world in which they have been now so busily engaged since the day the armistice was signed. Every letter written to the Peace Conference is for the express purpose of spreading broadcast these seeds of discord and of weakening the determination of civilization to punish this nation of liars and looters and murderers.

It has been said that if a man keeps on asking for a given thing often enough he gradually weakens the power of the one who has said "no" until, having said "no" time and again and continued to say "no," he finally yields to the persistency of the one who has sought his favor.

Germany is using that idea. Having, through the influence of America, stayed the march of the armies "On to Berlin!" It is now presuming to plead that the terms of the treaty are not in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen peace terms, and that, therefore, President Wilson has misled the Germans and caused them to accept an armistice under false pretense. However untrue these statements may be, their constant reiteration has a certain effect in favor of Germany.

Typical of the spirit of the German notes is the one delivered on May 29 by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation. In this note he says:

"We were aghast when we read in documents the demands made upon us by the victorious violence of our enemies."

In this, as in everything else in the note, there is an entire absence of any recognition of the fact that the German nation stands at the bar of humanity as the convicted criminal who has drenched the world in blood, who has brought upon it more sorrows than all the wars of the last thousand years, and that this war was brought on by Germany without the shadow of an excuse and wholly for its own aggrandizement. This nation of criminals, instead of standing before the bar to receive the verdict of punishment to the utmost power of civilization to make it, demands the right to insist upon the terms of punishment to which it will agree, and insolently seeks to discredit President Wilson and all others who have represented civilization in this contest against barbarism.

Count Rantzau said:

"We hoped for a peace of justice which had been promised us."

Unfortunately for civilization Germany has not been offered "a peace of justice." It has been offered a peace of great mercy. If it had been offered "a peace of justice" it would have been held in bondage until the last dollar of all the cost of the war to all the Allies was paid, without regard to whether it made the penalty of 50 years' work or 100 years' work.

It is not justice that Germany wants, and it does not deserve mercy. The dwellers in hell itself are doubtless far more repentant than are the people of Germany. The German nation, through its government and through the spokesmen of all the classes, is blatantly, arrogantly, insolently and without any recognition whatsoever of the crimes which it committed in the destroying of life, the dishonoring of womanhood, demanding that it shall dictate the terms of peace.

In discussing the Saar Valley coal fields the German reply,

referring to the possibility of the annexation of that coal region to France, says:

"Although we owe her debts in coal only, not in men."

Thus the German mind would measure everything by the material side, expressed in this case in coal. Germany, they say, does not owe France men.

What about the millions of French heroes who gave their lives for civilization?

What about the millions that have been invalidated for life?

What about the agony of the women and the children who have suffered as never before in the world's history?

What about all the agony that France endured?

Does Germany owe France nothing for these men?

Does she owe France only a certain amount of coal to pay for the coal which she stole from French mines?

This reply, referring to the colonies, says:

"We must completely renounce our colonies. Not even German missionaries shall have the right to follow their calling therein.

We must thus renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas."

If the Peace Commission can accomplish this, then Heaven be praised! For if the Peace Treaty can prevent Germany from the realization of all "its aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas," then it will indeed prove an instrument to save the world from Germany's accursed ideas which have brought such sorrows upon the world. If it can keep German missionaries from pretending to preach the Gospel in other lands it will have served to advance true religion, for it is not conceivable that any German missionary holding to the views which have been prevalent in Germany during the last five years could be a preacher of true religion, it matters not what his profession might be. It has been well said that some people clothe themselves in the livery of Heaven for the purpose of doing the work of hell. Germany is an apt illustration of the truth of this; and surely, judged by everything we know of the German people, their missionaries would be the leaders in such a campaign.

In this reply Germany also demands that it shall have immediate right to enter the League of Nations. Think of it! The vilest criminal stands before the bar and to the jury that has convicted him of the worst crimes that man could possibly commit, he demands the right to sit with them and to join with them in the suppression of other crimes, without the slightest suggestion of any sense of shame or sorrow or penitence.

Germany "stipulates that a genuine League of Nations shall come into being, embracing all the peoples of good will, even her enemies of today."

What an infinite concession Germany makes by her expressed willingness that even her enemies of today shall be permitted to share with her in the control of the League of Nations! And then that same set of fiends incarnate demand that Germany shall be given the right under the League of Nations to have all of her colonies placed under her control as the mandatory power.

Germany also generously suggests in this proposal that "the German taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened state among those represented on the Reparation Committee." It is, indeed, generous of the German criminal, the blackest fiend in human history, to consent that its people shall pay relatively as high a rate of taxation out of which reparation is to be paid slowly and without great embarrassment, as the heaviest rate of taxation in any one of the countries which Germany by its fiendish crimes has almost destroyed.

Had Germany received "a peace of justice" the countries

which Germany sought to destroy would be relieved of all war taxation, and the entire cost would be thrown on Germany. If civilization had undertaken the task in this way, and from Berlin under the flags of the Allies and America had put Germany to work for the express purpose of making the German people, to the utmost power of money, pay the entire cost of the war, we would long ago have had peace and world-wide recuperative activities, and Germany, realizing that it was paying the just penalty of its crimes, would have accepted the decision of the world with less opposition than it is now making to the proposed Peace Treaty.

A restored and prosperous Germany within the next half century would be a reflection upon the moral backbone of civilization, and would be an encouragement to Germany once more to make war upon the world.

Until Germany be made in sackcloth and ashes to learn what repentance means, what punishment for crime means, until its children have been educated into new thinking, and its people have learned that the nation which through such inexpressible crimes as Germany has committed, that "the nation which forgets God shall be turned into hell," then and not 'till then the world will be safe through the centuries to come from any further effort of Germany to dominate the world.

But, as shown elsewhere in this issue under the head "Germany is Not Repentant Now, Nor Ever Will Be," the German people are already thinking about preparing for the next war when they expect to crush Anglo-Saxonism and rule the world. That is the definite statement of one of the great German leaders of the day.

HIGHER WAGES AND HIGHER PRICES TO LAST FOR YEARS.

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD has so persistently insisted that high wages and high prices are here to stay for some years to come, and that the wise and patriotic man is the one who, recognizing this situation, goes ahead vigorously with his building operations or business interests, that we are glad to see that Mr. J. Ogden Armour, in a letter to Secretary of Labor Wilson, emphasizes these very points.

In discussing the labor and price situation, Mr. Armour said:

"The greatest danger to our economic structure today arises from the failure of many to recognize a new and higher level of prices, based on permanently increased cost of labor and high taxation.

"Those who postpone building or buying in the hope of materially lower prices are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation, for falling prices, when reaching the point where profit is eliminated, means panic, depression, unemployment and other troubles.

"In the final analysis 75 per cent. or more of the cost of most commodities consists of labor, and reductions in the market price of commodities are, therefore, inevitably reflected in the compensation of labor.

"Nothing in the labor situation warrants any one in expecting materially lower cost of commodities in general, and building in particular. Wages will not be less for several fundamental reasons, viz.:

"1. The practical stoppage of immigration since 1914, depriving America of the several million workers who would normally have come to our shores.

"2. The retention by the nation's military and naval establishments of nearly two million workers, which may continue for an indefinite period.

"3. The creation of new industries, such as shipbuilding and manufacture of chemicals and dyes, requiring hundreds of thousands of workers.

"4. The urgent demand for building and construction of every class, due to their having been forcibly held back for several years.

"5. The shortage of the world's food supply.

"6. The proportionately higher levels of community prices existing practically all over Europe.

"7. On the one hand, then, we are facing a serious shortage of labor as soon as we approach normal industrial activity, and,

on the other hand, there is confronting us a tremendous, unsatisfied demand for many necessities which it was difficult or impossible to obtain during the war.

THE BLUNDER OF THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION IN STEEL RAILS.

THE attack upon the steel interests of the country by Chairman Hines of the Railroad Administration was unjustified and unworthy of the high office which he holds. Any intelligent, unbiased study of the steel industry would have shown the officials of the Railroad Administration that the price of steel and iron could not be materially reduced below the figures which had been accepted by the Industrial Board as conservative without forcing that reduction by means of lower wages. The Railroad Administration, so far as the operation of railroads is concerned, has been active and aggressive in advancing wages of railroad men. It certainly should not have led in seeking to break down the price of steel in a way which would have meant the breaking down of the price of labor.

The long delay in ordering rails was without any profit whatever to the railroads. It halted business revival and caused the roads themselves a far greater loss in the matter of freight than would have been any possible gain had the Railroad Administration been able to secure a lower rate for rails.

The handling of the railroads under Government control, like the handling of the telegraph and telephone lines, has proven conclusively the folly of attempted Governmental ownership or Government control of business interests.

The unwisdom of Governmental ownership was strikingly stated by Vice-President Marshall in his address at Atlantic City last week before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, when he said:

"I am unalterably opposed to Government ownership of anything the Government does not have to have. The real weakness of Government ownership of anything is that there is nobody to cuss, nobody to sue and nobody to reward. I never knew much good to come out of anything in which men had no hope of reward or honor."

Mr. Marshall certainly stated the case with force and truth.

WILL THE COTTON GROWERS BE REPRESENTED?

[Telegram.]

Baltimore, Md., June 2, 1919.

Hon. David F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

In your announcement of June 2 in regard to the appointment of experts to study the cost of farm products, I cannot find the name of any expert familiar at all with the cotton production of the South.

Will you kindly wire me whether you have taken this into consideration or not, since the experts named by you for this important investigation, however able they may be, are not, I think, in any way whatsoever familiar with the conditions of cotton raising in the South?

A reply by wire will be greatly appreciated.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor.

To this telegram Secretary Houston has telegraphed the following reply:

Washington, D. C., June 4.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

L. C. Gray has made special study of the organization of cotton plantations; prepared special report for 1910 census on cotton plantations, and is joint author of section on Cotton in Atlas of American Agriculture. E. S. Haskell and M. A. Crosby, now immediately in charge of the studies of the cost of producing cotton in South Carolina, have been working on these problems in the Cotton Belt for many years.

Funds available for cost of production work now very limited—only about \$23,000. Have recommended appropriation of \$245,000 for such work during next fiscal year. If funds are provided, additional satisfactory specialists will be added to force.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Shall We Vote to Enslave 40,000,000 People Against All Our Own Teachings?

WHEN at the Peace Conference we voted to put 40,000,000 Chinese forever under the domination of Japan, and which, if the League of Nations should be ratified by the Senate, would compel us to fight by the side of Japan to continue the domination of that country over these 40,000,000 should they ever seek their freedom, we went directly contrary to our own teachings and to all things which mean human advancement.

We have voted to give 40,000,000 Chinese to Japan, and in doing so immediately placed within the control of that country a population able to furnish millions of soldiers to Japan. We have helped to make it possible to almost double the population under Japanese rule, and thus to make Japan our equal in manpower in the event of war.

Moreover, in doing this we have earned, and justly, the enmity and bitter hostility of China. In this act we have sown the seeds of evil, the fruitage of which no man can foresee.

We do know, however, that we have joined in putting 40,000,000 Chinese under the perpetual domination of Japan, directly contrary to all the history of this country, which has sought to liberate peoples rather than to enslave them.

We do know that in this act we have made the population of the Japanese Empire almost equal to our own, and thus have nearly doubled its fighting power, and we do know that we have created bitterness and enmity on the part of China, and justly so.

It is not simply that this is directly contrary to the doctrine of "self-determination of peoples" proclaimed by President Wilson, but it is contrary to humanity and contrary to the dictates of prudence, looked at merely from the standpoint of our own safety in the future. Consider for a moment what it would mean if the 40,000,000 of people in Shantung should undertake to rebel against Japanese control, and under the League of Nations we should be called to send an army to fight by the side of the Japanese army in suppressing the effort of these Chinese to secure their freedom. It would be the blackest page in American history; indeed, in of the blackest in all human history.

In discussing this situation in his address in the Senate last Monday, Senator Johnson of California made the following illuminating comments:

"Within the limits of argument here I can show only briefly that the league of nations, a part of the peace conference, is tainted and poisoned at its source with exactly the same duplicity and wrong which have ever characterized Old World diplomacy. Open covenants openly arrived at are now a by-word and a joke. Their mention brings but a cynical smile. Utterances of the President concerning self-determination, the protection of the weak from the strong, were no less fervid than his statements regarding open covenants.

"June 8, 1918, he said:

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world."

"May 26, 1917, he cabled Russia:

"No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payments for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

"September 27, 1918, this:

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions

that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms."

"The second of his four factors of world peace, July 4, 1918, was:

"II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"September 27, 1918:

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all."

"Third, there can be no league or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations."

"Instances of like utterances might be multiplied. I add just one more, of February 11, 1918:

"Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We can not have general peace for the asking or by the mere arrangement of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of the individual understandings of the powerful States."

"Read these utterances in the light of the Shantung decision. Time permits me to discuss but one instance, perhaps the most glaring.

"To the Japanese Empire, with only 60,000,000 of people, we turned over shamefully and unjustly and cruelly 40,000,000 of Chinese. To the autocracy of the Orient we delivered 40,000,000 republicans of China. We made the Orient 'safe for democracy' by dismembering its only democracy and handing the parts to the strongest autocracy on earth. The blackest page in all our history was written when our name was signed to the treaty delivering Shantung to Japan. It makes a mockery of our pretensions, and if the Senate permits it to stand it stamps us forever with its infamy. The delivery of China's fairest province unto Japan with its 40,000,000 people violated not only every word that had been spoken by us concerning the peace, but it violated every principle of fairness, justice and honor. Its justification by the thick and thin administration papers—and I presume as well by those very good people who advocate this league without knowing anything about it—is that the League of Nations may ultimately right the wrong. But remember that with Shantung given to Japan, its people transferred to the Japanese Empire, under the League of Nations we guarantee Japan's territorial integrity and political independence. We have not only committed the crime in the first instance, but we have guaranteed the crime for all time. We give by the peace treaty Shantung to Japan and by the League of Nations, part of the same document, we guarantee Shantung to Japan, and guarantee it with our treasure and our blood.

"We first rob China and enslave 40,000,000; and at the very time of the wrong we underwrite the robbery and guarantee by our arms and money it shall never be sighted. This is the League of Nations."

EFFECT OF INFLATION.

A New York financier, basing his estimate upon credit inflation and world demand for food, predicts to the **MANUFACTURERS RECORD** that before Christmas eggs will command \$1.25 a dozen and butter \$1.25 a pound. And he adds that any attempt for years to come to deflate this inflation of credit and currency would bring on chaos.

Stand on Public Questions Commended.

WM. VICK, Contractor and Builder, Blytheville, Ark.—Enclosed you will find my check for \$6.50 in payment for one year's subscription to your paper.

I want to congratulate you on the stand you are taking in regards to public matters. It seems the press, as a rule, can't see but one side of any matter; they are so steeped in politics that sometimes I think they do more harm than good. They are for the party—right or wrong.

That League of Nations.

By W. A. JARREL, D.D., LL.D., Station A, Dallas, Tex.

Presumably no thinking, moral person could oppose anything that would prevent war. But that is like saying no such person would oppose anything that would prevent sin of any kind. Additional to the Book of Revelation closing this age with God's permissive providence in judicially visiting war for the sins of nations is: There is nothing in human nature on which to predicate the cessation of sin in war any more than in anything else. Only with the second coming of Christ, consummating the redemption, will sin in any form end on earth. Then we will have the "new heaven and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," a blessed state, certainly awaiting us with His coming. But, as we ought to do all we can now against sin in any form, so we ought to do all we can to limit war so far as possible. Whatever there may be as to a League of Nations as somewhat of a preventive of war, in the present proposed League there seems no encouragement, but rather a making bad worse.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has said not a word against the proposed plan that reason and the good of our nation do not call for. Let me add:

1. The attempt to force the League on our people, by making it a part of the peace with Germany, is, beyond the possibility of language to express, reprehensibly unfair. In putting the case so as to make the American people and the Senate swallow the League or appear as opposing the peace, unfairness is so apparent that the very proposal of the League condemns it.

2. In joining the two into one proposal, for one action of the Senate, we have a veiled Kaiserism—the attempt to make the Senate, the people, swallow the League.

3. And now our fears that there is "something rotten in Denmark" are increased by the American people, instead of being furnished with the wording of the proposed League, that they may judge it intelligently, are furnished with a mere abridgement of it, that, too, for which nobody is responsible! Who is there who needs to be told that so large a document as that League is, when thus abridged cannot be relied on in so grave a matter as it proposes to meet? I wonder if the audacity of such doings is to appear also in the Senate being asked to ratify the League with only such a report of it? Why are the American people to be compelled to just open their mouths and blindly swallow this whole matter?

4. In the meantime, instead of the matter of peace being taken up and disposed of at the earliest possible date, in order to force that League down our throats the League has been made to hold peace off until difficulties for peace have been greatly increased, especially with the gained anarchistic advantages. How much better had peace been settled at an early date and the League matter left for an after consideration!

5. The matter is aggravated by ignoring the Constitution, which provides for such matters to be arranged by the President and the Senate. But instead of this being done, the advice of the Senate has been ignored, and finally thrust into the face of the Senate is a treaty already made for them to concur in or be branded as opposed to peace!

Were I a Senator, if I could not get the matter divided, for a separate vote on each, I would vote against both. My regard for my oath as a Senator and my loyalty as an American citizen would force me to do so. It is believed the American people will stand by their representatives in doing so. Anyhow, in doing so, our Senators will prove themselves worthy of the position to which they were elected.

Let the League be sent back for revision, and that revision with the concurrence of the Senate.

A Southern Lawyer's Vigorous Words Against the League of Nations.

E. S. FULLER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Savannah, Ga.

I have read very carefully the issue of your patriotic paper of May 22, as I have read the other issues, all of which stood for American patriotism pure and simple, and no one could find any objection to your standing for American patriotism in any of the issues of your splendid journal unless he himself was unpatriotic. Such a man would naturally object to your very valuable journal

because of the thorough Americanism set forth therein. The sooner certain men's attitudes can be made known the better, for America wants to find out their names, so they may be handed down to eternal infamy like that of Benedict Arnold.

Every issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD gets better and is more helpful in inculcating patriotic principles. Be not dismayed, we will thoroughly expose those who are now engaged in trying to surrender our sovereignty as a nation through the proposed League of Nations.

Urge every reader of your very valuable paper to at once write his Congressman and Senator to kill dead the proposed League of Nations, and especially write the Senators, for they have the deciding vote, not the lower house of Congress. Enclosed is a copy of the letter which I have just written to Senator Hoke Smith.

"Savannah, Ga., May 24, 1919.

"Hon. Hoke Smith, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Senator Smith: As you know, I am very anxious to protect the principles of our Government as founded by the Father of Our Country and perfected by Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Monroe, besides a host of others who gave their lives in order that the United Colonies (then) might become an independent nation, and by reason of their labors you are enabled to be a Senator of the greatest and freest Government the world has yet known, now the very life of our nation is threatened through the proposed League of Nations, and will you not stand with Senator Lodge and other American patriots and help defeat this proposed surrender of our national sovereignty by refusing to ratify the proposed League of Nations? Separate the League of Nations covenant from the peace treaty first, then make peace and refuse to ratify the proposed League of Nations, and then you will have rendered a patriotic service to our great and free republic. The people of Georgia are beginning to fully understand this proposed surrender of our sovereignty under this proposed League of Nations, and it has at last dawned upon the people of Georgia that a call for soldiers means to empty American homes.

"Yours very truly,

"E. S. FULLER."

Big Additions for Weirton Steel Co.

Several million dollars will be invested for additional manufacturing facilities by the Weirton (W. Va.) Steel Co. That amount is to provide for an open-hearth steel plant, with finishing mills and three additional iron furnaces. Some contracts have been awarded in connection with the steel plant, which is to consist of an initial unit of seven 100-ton open-hearth furnaces, and the foundations are now being prepared. Contract has been awarded to the Morgan Construction Co., Worcester, Mass., for an 18-inch and 21-inch finishing mill to roll slabs, sheet bars and small billets. A 40-inch blooming mill will be ordered.

The open-hearth plant is to have a daily output of 1500 tons of steel, which will be consumed in the company's tin plate, hoop and band, hot and cold rolled strip mills at Weirton. Blowing in the 600-ton daily capacity iron furnace, recently completed in accordance with details announced last year by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, is to be considered within the next 60 days. This furnace's output will be used by the steel plant, and it is probable that the company will not begin to build the three additional furnaces until the steel plant has begun production. Accompanying construction includes a hospital for employees and 400 dwellings for the employees.

Capitalized at \$30,000,000, the Weirton Steel Co. has tin-plate plant and finishing mills at Weirton and tin-plate plants at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

Engineer Wanted for \$2,000,000 Road Construction.

Highway construction involving the expenditure of proceeds of a \$2,000,000 bond issue will be undertaken by the Highway Commission of Lenoir County, Harvey C. Hines, secretary, Kingston, N. C. The commission is desirous of engaging an engineer to prepare plans and supervise the construction of the roads. Applications will be considered, but no personal interviews will be granted until an applicant has furnished the information requested in qualification blanks, now ready for inquirers.

"Peg" All Prices With Variable Gold Dollar Weight, Fisher's Idea

By PROF. IRVING FISHER of Yale University, in New York Commercial.

Now that the war is over there will surely arise great problems of currency. Among the chief of these will be the problem of more stable monetary units. If a scientific solution of this problem is not found, an unscientific solution is apt to be tried. Already schemes for currency changes are advanced which would be fraught with danger.

The great changes in price level from which the world has so long suffered are changes in the purchasing power of money, rather than in the value of the general mass of commodities. Our dollar, 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, is a fixed unit of weight, masquerading as a fixed unit of value.

The evils of an unstable dollar are many—evils of confusion, uncertainty, social injustice, discontent and disorder.

Those whose incomes are fixed, or nearly fixed, by previous contracts or by law or by custom, suffer most. If the cost of living doubles, the real power of dollars to purchase a living is cut in two.

At the end of this war millions of people in the United States will own bonds, war savings certificates and insurance, the total value running into many billions of dollars. Any variation in the unit in which savings are expressed affects the interests of the owner of those savings.

What is needed is to stabilize or standardize the dollar, just as we have already standardized the yardstick.

A stable dollar should always be equivalent in value to a certain amount of commodities. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collects price quotations which show that, with our present unstable dollar, a given group of important commodities costs now more, now less than a dollar, depending on fluctuations in supply and demand, including especially the supply and demand of gold. The figure which indicates each month how the price level rises or falls is the "index number."

The gold dollar is now fixed in weight, and therefore variable in purchasing power. What is proposed is a good dollar fixed in purchasing power, and therefore variable in weight.

The heavier or the lighter the gold dollar the more or the less will be its purchasing power. It follows that if we add new grains of gold to the dollar just fast enough to compensate for the loss in the purchasing power of gold, we shall have a fully "compensated dollar."

But how is it possible in practice to change the weight of the gold dollar?

Gold now circulates almost entirely through "yellow backs," or gold certificates. The gold itself (often not coins at all, but "bar gold") lies in the Government vaults. It would cause little, if any, inconvenience if the only circulation of gold were through yellowbacks. Let us, then, banish gold coins entirely from our thoughts and think of a dollar as simply a number of grains of gold bullion in the Treasury vaults, the number changing from time to time, but always definite and specific at any time, and remember that in actual circulation this gold bullion is represented by yellowbacks.

At the present time a gold bar weighing 25,800 grains, nine-tenths fine, is equivalent to 1000 dollars of 25.8 grains each, just as truly as if that bar were cut up into a hundred separate pieces and each were stamped into a \$10 gold piece. These 1000 gold dollars exist potentially embedded or welded together in the gold bar and circulate by paper representatives.

But, it will now be asked, what rule or criterion is to guide the Government in making changes in the dollar's weight? A definite and simple criterion for the required adjustments is at hand—the "index number" of prices.

If at any time the index number is found to be 1 per cent. above the ideal par, this 1 per cent. is the signal and authorization for an increase of 1 per cent. in the weight of the dollar.

It is asked how we know that this 1 per cent. increase in the dollar's weight is just sufficient to drive the index number back to par next month. The answer is that we don't know, any more than we know, when the steering wheel of an automobile is turned, that it will prove to have been turned just enough, and

not too much. Many things may interfere in a month. But if the correction is not enough, or if it is too much, the index number next month will tell the tale. Absolutely perfect correction is impossible, but any failure to correct reappears at the next date for adjustment, and so cannot escape ultimate correction.

Suppose, for instance, that next month the index number is found to remain unchanged at 101. Then the dollar is loaded an additional 1 per cent. And if next month it is, let us say, 100½, i. e., one-half of 1 per cent. above par, that one-half of 1 per cent. indicates a third addition to the dollar's weight—this time of one-half of 1 per cent. And so, as long the index number persists in staying even a little above par, the dollar will continue to be loaded each month until, if necessary, it weighs an ounce or a ton, for that matter.

But, of course, long before it will become so heavy its purchasing power will, sooner or later, be restored and the index number pushed back to par.

Should it fall below par, say, 1 per cent., the dollar will be reduced in weight 1 per cent., and each month that the index number remains below par the now too heavy dollar will be unloaded and the price level brought up to par.

Thus, by ballast thrown overboard or taken on board, our index number is kept at substantially the proper level.

In short, the adjustment, like all human adjustments, takes place "by trial and error." There is always a slight deviation, but it is always being corrected. Our monetary automobile never keeps exactly in the straight line marked out, but its deviation from that line will always afford the criterion needed for steering it back.

Each dollar of bank notes and other fiduciary money would, as now, be redeemable in a dollar of yellowbacks, and therefore such paper money would be, exactly as now, at parity with yellowbacks. Each dollar of these yellowbacks would, in turn, be redeemable at the Government offices in a gold bullion dollar, and would, therefore, always be of equal value therewith; and finally, each dollar of gold bullion would, by periodical adjustment of its weight through an index number, be kept very nearly equivalent to the value of the list of important commodities upon which the index number is based.

We would then be rid of a fluctuating price level with its long trains of bad consequences. The monetary yardstick would be at last standardized.

This plan has been studied by a committee of the American Economic Association, comprising representatives of various schools of economic thought.

The members are: Irving Fisher (chairman), Yale University; B. M. Anderson, Jr., New York Bank of Commerce; E. W. Kemmerer, Princeton University; Royal Meeker, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics; W. C. Mitchell, Columbia University; W. M. Persons, Harvard University.

The conclusion of their report was as follows: "The committee regards the stabilizing of the value of monetary units under international agreement as desirable and economically feasible. The details of the plan, the question of the proper time of its introduction, and the question whether international agreement is indispensable, should receive the immediate attention of statesmen and economists."

Import Restrictions Removed July 1 on Tin Ore and Tin Concentrates.

The War Trade Board has announced that on and after May 28 applications will be considered for licenses to import tin ores and tin concentrates, subject, however, to the following conditions and limitations:

That such licenses will permit the importation only of shipments made from points of origin on or after June 8, 1919, and that such import licenses will not be valid for entry until July 1, 1919.

Texas Wheat Yield Promises to Break all Records

COMBINATION OF FARMING AND CATTLE RAISING PROVES PROFITABLE IN WEST TEXAS

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Stamford, Texas, May 24.

By far the largest acreage ever planted to wheat in Texas is now nearing maturity with a prospect of record yields. The crop is particularly large and flourishing in the Panhandle and in Western Texas. Two factors entered largely into planting so large a crop; the drouth of 1918 had driven many farmers from West Texas and they were not in position to plant cotton; some of them returned and planted wheat because it was easy to plant; others planted it for winter pasturage to save their cattle. Some, whose necessities were not so desperate, planted wheat through patriotic motives solely; the war being then in progress. Other far-sighted farmers realized that the cotton situation would not be good this year with so much cotton stacked up in warehouses and even on the ground.

The logic of the situation was to plant wheat. Fall and winter rains were heavy and crops flourished. For a large part of West Texas the critical period is the month of March, when the dry winds are strongest. Several times during the last 20 years these March winds have dried out the soil and even blown the crop out of the ground. This year, just at the critical time, heavy rains fell, and since the middle of March it has been certain that there would be a grain crop in West Texas. A yield of 10 bushels to the acre there is good because the cost of production and the price of land are comparatively low. Then came heavy rains in April and the growth is now very rank. There are large parts of West Texas where the yield will be in the vicinity of 40 bushels to the acre.

The wheat crop and cattle raising go side by side in West Texas; and in the Panhandle many of the wheat growers are also cattle raisers. This year thousands of acres of wheat are growing on ranches which have felt the plow for the first time.

With the present prospects, the wheat crop alone will wipe out the millions of dollars of notes piled up in the banks during the bad years of 1917 and 1918. In many instances the wheat will make a margin clear above these notes.

As a result of the combination of farming and cattle raising, some very important changes are going to be made by the ranchmen this year in their plan of operations. Last winter was an unusually bad one throughout the Panhandle and in West Texas generally. The ranchmen realize that thousands of head of cattle died for lack of shelter. From the time West Texas was settled these losses have been borne as an incident of the business of stock raising, but they cannot be so considered any longer. Very few cattle men have made any money during the past 18 months. The increased cost of land, which results from the gradual inroads of the farmer and the high cost of cotton-seed cake and all feed-stuff needed to carry the cattle through the winter, have brought the margins of profit in the cattle-raising business down to the point where a cattle raiser profits or loses according to his success in carrying his herds through the winter. This year hundreds of thousands of dollars will be expended in simple sheds closed on the north but open on the south. Many ranchmen, who have never before done so, will reserve certain sections of their ranches for winter pasturage. The grass there will be allowed to grow un-pastured. During the long summer this grass in this climate cures like hay and is available to help through the winter.

The silo is also making its appearance this spring in many places where it has been scoffed at before. One reason for this is that the cattle raisers paid enormous prices last winter to such farmers as had anything in their silos available for feed. They have seen that the silo is essential and they realize that they might as well fill their own silos as to pay big profits to the farmers. This situation was so general throughout the Panhandle last winter that today many farmers owning from 100 to 400 acres have big balances in the bank and credit unimpaired, while their cattle-raising neighbors who do not farm have given the bankers nightmares with their enormous notes and their heavy losses. In short, from a banking standpoint, the little fellow has proven by far the better risk, and even among the farmers the observation is made that the man owning the smallest farm is the best banking risk. Dozens of men tilling 100 acres have actually raised and put away more than men owning 500 to 640 acres. The reason for this is obvious. The man with the small crop tills his

land better than the man with too much acreage confronted with a labor problem. It has become a joke in some sections of the Panhandle among the farmers to say that So-and-So is going to cut his farm in two and use only one-half of it so that he can raise more stuff.

As the ranchmen put in silos and begin plowing such portions of their land as are arable, they take more kindly to the baby beef campaign, which is being carried on energetically by large numbers of farm demonstrators. Until this year these farm demonstrators had met with little encouragement from the farmers and ranchmen and had interested only the children. But they had remarkable success with the children.

The production of baby beef means that a steer is finished for the market in 15 months and saved from the risks of the range for the longer period customary under accepted practice in cattle production.

The ranchmen have not been equipped in the past for the production of baby beef. They lacked silos, barns, feed and competent labor for the handling of baby beef production. Now they are being forced by conditions to grow feed, build silos, sheds and add extensively to their equipment. With so great a start forced upon them, it is a slight matter to go ahead and equip their ranches to produce the baby beef.

In the Panhandle section of Texas pit silos are the most favored. The campaign takes time, and the putting up of silage is an art in itself. Everyone does not succeed at it every time; frequently one failure discourages the ranchman for his lifetime and deeply impresses his neighbors for miles around. In spite of all obstacles, however, the silo is making steady progress, because it is insurance against crop failure as well as a mighty aid to cattle raising.

Where the rainfall is a little less than 30 inches per year it often happens that the rain fails to come at the critical periods in the life of a plant, and yields are sometimes very low in a year when the total rainfall has been fully up to the average. In situations like this the farmer who has a silo and who sees that his yield is going to be very low as a result of the failure to get rain at the exact time needed, can cut his crop and put it away green. In the past many men have cut their crops at these periods and put it up for fodder. Fodder has not the feeding value of silage, requires much more storage-room, is much more subject to damage, and is a great deal more difficult to handle at feeding time.

The growing of some small grain crops combined with ranching makes it possible to carry a larger number of cattle on the same acreage, and here, again, the financial end of the business becomes the determining factor, because interest on money invested in land is the largest item of overhead expense.

The old hostility of the ranch owner to the small farmer is waning rapidly, and progressive cattle raisers, especially this year, are looking forward to the time when Western Texas will have fewer and smaller ranches, but more cattle than ever before.

Mobile Places Ban on Shingle Roofs.

Mobile, Ala., June 2.—[Special.]—As a result of the \$750,000 fire which destroyed between 175 and 200 residences in Mobile May 21 and endangered shipbuilding and harbor-front facilities valued at millions of dollars, the city will not permit shingle roofs in the future.

An ordinance was enacted May 28 by the City Commission, effective 30 days from date of passage, providing that "it shall be unlawful within any portion of the city of Mobile lying west of the River Mobile to roof or cover any house, building, shed or other structure, on top, with wooden shingles or any other form of lumber or wooden material as the exterior covering thereof; providing, however, that nothing in this ordinance contained shall prohibit or prevent the repair to an amount not exceeding one-tenth in extent during any calendar year of any shingle or wooden roof now and at the time of such repair lawfully existing."

When the fire broke out the wooden roofs of the destroyed buildings were as dry as tinder, consequently the roofs easily ignited when sparks were blown in all directions by the severe wind.

Texas Oil Industry Will Be Stabilized

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Austin, Tex., May 24.

It is believed to be a question of only a short time when the stabilizing of the oil industry of Texas will begin to show important results. During the last few weeks there has been a growing movement toward the purchasing and consolidating of smaller oil-producing concerns by large financial interests. Oil is the magnet that is attracting hundreds of men of large business affairs to Texas. Delegations of these prospective investors have been touring the oil fields daily. This influx of visitors has been especially large during the last two weeks. They come from all parts of the United States and represent almost every conceivable kind of business. In many instances they are already large stockholders or directors in existing oil companies.

It is noticeable that the demand for proved oil leases and producing wells is greater than at any time since development operations were started in the Central West Texas fields. In many instances these properties are being bought from separate owners and are merged into new and large corporations. At the present time, according to the records of the State Comptroller's office, there are approximately 800 producing oil companies, joint stock associations and individuals in Texas. Of this number, however, very few own pipe lines or storage tanks. They are practically at the mercy of the big corporations that buy, transport and market their products.

There is an indication that the disposition which has heretofore been manifested on the part of the big operators not to invest in the Burkburnett field may be changed. Several deals are said to be pending for the purchase and consolidation of smaller holdings in that territory. Out of these transactions there may be developed a number of large petroleum corporations. It is recalled that the growth of the Texas Company, the Humble Oil & Refining Co., the Magnolia Petroleum Co., the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., and perhaps a number of others that are now among the leaders of the industry, obtained their start and growth in a similar way. Meanwhile, however, there is no decrease in the activities of the so-called independent companies. Although most of them have no pipe lines, storage or marketing facilities outside of those that are granted them by the big corporations, they are busy drilling wells, selling stock and carrying on brisk operations as though they were to continue in the business for an interminable length of time.

Another phase of the industry that may prove of special benefit to the consumer of gasoline is the big increase in the number and output of oil refineries in Texas. Announcement of new projects of this kind are made almost daily. The capacity of the plants range all the way from 500 to 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day, with perhaps an average of 5000 barrels. Statistics have been gathered showing that there are at this time 58 new refineries under construction or projected in the State. These new plants are not all located in the Central West Texas fields and the cities and towns adjacent thereto. Several of them are at Houston. It is expected also that in due course of time there will be a general consolidation of the smaller refineries. This has already been done in some instances, the latest being that of the Inland Refining Co., an Oklahoma corporation with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, which has taken over the Baltic refinery at Fort Worth. The United Producers' Pipe Line Co., which is developing a considerable producing acreage in the Ranger field, will supply the Inland Refining Co.'s plant with crude petroleum through a six-inch pipe line that is now being laid. With the completing of this pipe line Fort Worth refineries will be connected with Ranger by three or these carriers. The Gulf Production Co. and the Texas Company have their lines already finished. The Waggoner-Steiner Syndicate will soon begin laying a six-inch pipe line between Ranger and Fort Worth.

General expansion of the pipe-line systems is in progress. Many of these trunk lines connect with the Oklahoma and mid-continent systems. With the exception of the Magnolia Petroleum Co., which has 876 miles of pipe lines in Texas, all of the others are common carriers. The Gulf Pipe Line Co. operates 676 miles in the State, the Texas Company 870, the Sun Company 146, the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. 455, the Pierce Oil Corpo-

ration 160. The several lines give an outlet for approximately 8000 wells in the State.

There is no indication that the peak of production has been reached in any of the Central West Texas proved fields. On the contrary, the prediction is that Ranger, Burkburnett, De Leon, Desdemona and Gorman will continue to show a steady increase of output for perhaps many months to come. Aside from the prospective increases from these sources, the possibility that many new oil pools may be discovered, which in the minds of some is almost a certainty, will greatly add to the daily output. New production during the last few days has brought the total output of the Central West Texas fields up to approximately 176,000 barrels a day. This is nearly equally divided between the Wichita Falls district, in which the Burkburnett field is situated, and the Eastland district, which embraces Ranger and several smaller fields.

It is interesting to mention that the largest producer of crude petroleum at this time is the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co., with an output of approximately 18,000 barrels a day. The Prairie Oil & Gas Co. comes next with a daily production of approximately 15,000 barrels a day. All things considered, the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co. is regarded as having the best basis for possible future production, due to the fact that its oil lands and leases are extensive and are in the heart of the producing district. All of the other large companies, however, have very extensive lease holdings, although they are much more scattered than those of the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co. Adding the heavy crude oil production of the Gulf coast fields, the total output of the State has now reached nearly 242,000 barrels a day. Although there has been a constant slump in the Gulf coast production for several weeks, this condition is due chiefly to causes outside of the availability of the product. Interest in development work in all of the Gulf coast territory is affected by the low price of heavy crude petroleum. Importations of Mexican heavy oil to Texas continue at a rate that is alarming to the smaller producers in the Gulf coast fields. The large operators are responsible for bringing in this cheap oil, as they have extensive interests in the Tampico fields and find it very profitable to ship the crude product to Texas, where they are able to sell it even at a low price for fuel purposes. With the additions that are now being made to the fleets of oil-carrying vessels, it will not be surprising if Mexican crude petroleum is being brought into Texas at the rate of more than 300,000 barrels a day within the next few weeks.

One of the bright spots of the industry, so far as it relates to the Gulf coast territory, is that the refineries located at Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur and other places of that part of the State are receiving big pipe-line runs of light crude oil from the Central West Texas fields. Prospects are favorable for the construction of additional refineries at tidewater points. Announcement has just been made that the Columbia Refining Co., which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, will build a plant on the ship channel at Houston with a capacity of 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day. I. M. Putnam and W. A. Haller of New York are largely interested in this project.

The Weimer Oil Co. has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$350,000 and moved its general offices from Houston to Dallas. This company has been a producer in the Humble field in the Gulf coast region for some time, and is now developing its holdings in the Ranger field.

No great widening of crude producing territory has been accomplished in any of the fields during the past several weeks. New wells, however, of good flow have been brought in, and taking it as a whole, the industry has made substantial progress. This is particularly true when viewed in the light of the enormous amount of new capital that is coming into the State almost daily and being invested in various lines of the industry. At the present rate of production and with the assessment of the new gross receipts tax of 1¼ per cent. on the value of the oil output of the State, it is estimated that a total revenue of more than \$3,000,000 will be obtained from this source. If the output increases to the figures that some men believe are in sight, the State will derive enough money from the oil tax to almost pay the running expenses of the State government.

Where Would America Stand in a League of Nations When President Wilson Has Often Been Outvoted in Paris?

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, June 2.—A possible solution of the entire tangle and deadlock into which the nation seems to have become inextricably fixed as a result of the President's insistence in incorporating the League of Nations covenant in the peace treaty is suggested in an official report which has been going the rounds of the Capital to the effect that the several foreign governments may give assurance to opposition leaders in the Senate to the effect that if the peace treaty is ratified without amendment they will guarantee that the league itself will adopt the amendments considered necessary by these leaders at the first plenary council of the league, to be held in Washington in October.

The British Government, it is stated, is not less anxious than the French Government that the league should become an actual fact. They reason that it will be impossible to be assured of the fruits of victory unless the United States is dedicated to a policy of seeing that those fruits are collected. In other words, it is no more possible for the Allies to keep the victory they have won without the assistance of the United States than it was for them to win it without American help.

In these circumstances it is of exigent importance to the European Allies to have the league. Lord Reading, before leaving Washington, had intimate and long conferences with Senator Lodge. He also conferred with Senator McCormick. He carried back with him to London a complete understanding of the position of the opponents of the League, and, it is understood, he reported to Lloyd George that if it became absolutely imperative it would be possible for the British Empire to accept the reservations Senator Lodge and his followers felt must be made if the integrity of American institutions, traditions and independence were to be preserved.

There has been much talk in Paris to the effect that the object of holding the league meeting in Washington next October was to have an instrumentality sitting next door to the Senate which could meet the objections of the latter if it became necessary. The Allies have realized all along that the American peace delegation is merely a proposing body; that it can bind the United States to nothing, and only has power insofar as its actions are sanctioned by the Senate. It was not possible to bring the mountain to Mahomet, so Mahomet is coming to the mountain; the Senate could not go to the capital of the League of Nations, but the capital of the League of Nations can be brought to the habitat of the Senate.

There are two courses open. The failure of the President to permit the text of the treaty to be presented to the Senate and the likelihood that the President himself will not be in Washington until late in June make it entirely possible that debate on the treaty will last all summer. In the meantime the treaty might have been accepted by three of the principal Allies, in which case it would be in effect so far as they were concerned. There would be nothing then to prevent the league as it then existed from meeting in Washington, and direct contact in negotiations might readily lead to some sort of compromise which would justify the Senate in pledging the United States.

The other course, it is stated, will be resorted to if it becomes apparent to the President that there is no possibility of securing enough votes in the Senate to bring about ratification. The report is that the President will then undertake to enter into negotiations with the principal Allies and secure from them definite assurances, satisfactory to the Senate, that certain proposed amendments will be made to the covenant at the first meeting of the league.

It is also unofficially rumored that the real reason for the failure to give out the text of the peace treaty in its entirety is found in the fact that it was considered possible that certain of the conditions imposed on Germany under the original draft might be softened, which might not be entirely acceptable to the publics of the victorious countries. What they did not know would not hurt them, ran the argument.

An argument against the league, as now proposed, is constituted in the question:

"Would you be willing to confide the destinies of the United States to the conference now sitting in Paris?"

It is a well-known fact that the Council has repeatedly outvoted Mr. Wilson on matters of vital interest, and he actually had to threaten to leave Paris to prevent decisions which would have been utterly repugnant to America. Suppose he had been under the League Covenant to accept those decisions? He would have been, for under the Covenant the so-called unanimity required would have been a unanimity in which he would have had no vote, if American interests had been involved.

The danger is also pointed out of the undue influence a single individual may exercise in a small gathering of men. The genius of one man, for instance, brought to bear in a chamber filled with enemies lifted France from the wreck of the Napoleonic wars and saved her from any radical punishment whatever. A Bismarck in the League Council might sway the course of empires, in spite of public opinion in any or all of them.

These dangers, added to the others which have been brought out in debate, have strengthened the determination of opposition Senators to fight to the last against any league covenant which does not give assurances against abuse of power. It is admitted that the only interest America has in the formation of the league is humanitarian, not selfish, to help the other nations—nations in virtually every one of which the form of government has proved a dismal failure—wherefore Senators believe that concessions to the success of the American form of government should be made, not only because they are necessary, but also because the league otherwise cannot be a success. The covenant as drawn has in it none of the checks and balances which have made this country what it is—the Hercules of nations. Or, to put it in another way, statesmen here feel that the league proposal may be the Achilles heel for America, the introduction of a vulnerable spot in the body of our government.

A survey of opinion in the Senate indicates that there is not today any chance whatever of the treaty being ratified without change. It might have difficulty in securing even a majority vote. But there is no underestimation of the enormous power the President is able to bring to bear, and that he will stump the country in support of the league, if necessary, is not doubted.

On the other hand, there is a very real desire on the part of virtually all Senators to get together with the President and perfect the covenant so that it can be ratified without endangering the vital interests of the nation. These men are not opposing the League as a matter of politics. Many of them were advocates of a League of Nations before the President championed the cause. They want to help him and they will help him if he will give them the chance. It is entirely possible, therefore, that a solution may be worked out along the lines previously suggested; that is, by the granting of concessions to meet the views of the Senate when the league meets in Washington in October. It is understood, of course, that the President and others consider the proposed covenant merely as a beginning and expect it to be modified radically from time to time.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Elects.

Officers elected by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association for the ensuing year are: President, James D. Hammett, president and treasurer of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills; vice-president, Allen F. Johnson of Atlanta, Ga., and secretary and treasurer, W. D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.

Gen. L. D. Tyson, president of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, was elected chairman of the board of governors of the association, succeeding Mr. Johnson.

At the meeting of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers, held the day before the convention proper opened, the following officers were elected: President, D. A. Jewell of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., Chickamauga, Ga.; first vice-president, J. A. Mandeville, Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.; vice-presidents, Clifford J. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga., and Cason Callaway, Hillside Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga., and secretary and treasurer, P. E. Glenn, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Reduction in Cotton Acreage Put at Nearly 7,000,000 Acres, or Over 18 Per Cent.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

New Orleans, May 30.

Cotton acreage reduction for 1919 as compared to 1918 amounts to 6,965,103 acres, a percentage reduction of 20.23, according to figures compiled by the Committee on Reduction of Acreage and Condition of the Cotton Crop, recently assembled at the New Orleans Convention. These figures do not include the State of Alabama, which was the only State reporting an increase instead of a decrease. Alabama reported an estimated acreage increase of 131,000, or 5 per cent. Alabama was likewise the only State reporting an estimate.

These figures were compiled by Chairman J. S. Wannamaker of South Carolina, and, according to Mr. Wannamaker, this "is probably the most accurate report ever issued on cotton acreage in the United States." The information by States and tabulated below was "obtained directly, checked and verified, and not in the form or an estimate or guess, but is the result of actual facts and conditions," he continued in addressing the convention, "and is the result of a canvass of an army of representatives in every section of the cotton-growing States."

Fifteen States are represented in the report made, including Alabama. The 1918 acreage amounted to 37,051,000, as compared to 30,216,997 for 1919, an acreage reduction of 6,834,003, or 18.44 per cent. The estimated increase figures for Alabama were: 1918 acreage, 2,622,000; 1919 acreage, 2,753,100; acreage increase, 131,100; percentage increase, 5.

Missouri led in percentage of cotton acreage reduction with a per cent. of 36.84. Virginia second with 33.3, South Carolina third with 26.1, etc. Mississippi had the smallest percentage of reduction with a reduction of 15 per cent.

Marked shortage of labor, reduction in the use of fertilizers, harmful effects of nitrate of soda and increased damage of the boll weevil were also stressed by Chairman Wannamaker in his report.

"Labor in the entire cotton belt showed a marked shortage, due largely to the dissatisfaction of returning negro soldiers with conditions and the fact that but approximately 5 per cent. of the white boys are returning to the work on the farms. As a result the lands are poorly prepared and crops will be poorly cultivated.

"The reduction in fertilizers for use on cotton is extremely heavy, due largely to the high price of fertilizers, the farmers claiming that fertilizer prices based on the raw material were fully \$15 per ton too high; second, to the fact that they found it impossible to purchase cottonseed meal and other raw materials, and, third, to the fact that they were not able to dispose of their cottonseed until recently and are still carrying unsold a large amount of cottonseed," the report continues.

Touching on the harmful effects of the use of nitrate of soda, Mr. Wannamaker states: "A matter of vital importance concerning fertilizer to every section of the belt where fertilizer is used, which will prove a startling fact to all concerned in the production of cotton, is the fact that since 1914, when the supply of potash was cut off, the farmer has used excessive quantities of nitrate of soda in his effort to stimulate the growth and fill the want of potash. Scientific tests conducted by the leading scientific stations throughout the belt show that 100 pounds of nitrate of soda forces the plant to take from the soil 25 pounds of potash. Also the excessive use of nitrate of soda is extremely injurious to the soil, as it is largely a stimulant. It is absolutely necessary to use quantities of humus and other ammoniates and potash to prevent injury to the soil where nitrate of soda is used.

"As a result a large portion of the cotton belt, practically the entire proportion using fertilizer, has been damaged by the non-use of potash and the excessive use of nitrate of soda. The result of the scientific tests prove that this will result in a marked reduction in the production of cotton after the fourth year."

Speaking on the boll weevil and its effect on the cotton crop, the committee's report states: "The inroad of the boll weevil will, in all probability, prove more serious than in any record of the past. The past winter, experts find, has been more favorable

to the increase of boll weevil than any winter on record. The boll weevil is now fast spreading into the interior of Georgia and Carolina.

"A matter of serious importance in connection with this is that where the reduction in cotton acreage has been smallest the boll weevil damage is always the greatest."

In the report made by Chairman Wannamaker are also expressions on the essential diversification of crops. He stated: "With the marked changes in the labor conditions which have resulted from the war, with the acute shortage of labor, with the result to the soil as indicated by the non-use of potash and the use of nitrate of soda, with the marked change in all lines which touch the rural conditions of the South, it is absolutely impossible to produce even a normal crop of cotton with ideal seasons on the acreage planted.

"It is the unanimous opinion of experts that the cotton belt has seen its maximum crop. The war will effect conditions in the South to a greater extent than in any section of the nation.

"The farmer finds that farming should be handled as a business proposition and only operated upon profitable lines. To do this and meet present conditions it is absolutely necessary that he diversify his crops, planting food crops sufficient for himself and to market.

"The soils of the entire cotton belt have been robbed of their fertility by the one-crop system. They have reached the maximum of production. The farmer realizes that he has been a commercial cannibal; has robbed the soil and denied himself and his family not only the luxuries, but the absolute necessities of life; is merely existing. He is determined that he will tolerate these conditions no longer."

Summarizing his report and in conclusion, Chairman Wannamaker remarked: "Never again, under these altered conditions, will the cotton belt see the large cotton crop of the past. The farmer realizes that conditions in the South must be bettered; that it is contrary to doctrines of Christianity and civilization; in fact, that it is inhuman and barbarous to employ child labor, regardless of age and child, and women labor, regardless of age and hours, for the purpose of producing cotton to sell for the purpose of merely existing.

"He realizes that every person should be afforded an opportunity to earn a living, to receive fair wages, reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions; that they should have decent homes, the opportunity to play, to learn and to worship, and to live as well as to toil and merely exist."

Tabulation of 1918 and 1919 cotton acreage production, acreage and percentage decrease by States follows:

| State. | 1918. acreage. | 1919. acreage. | Acreage reduction 1919. | Reduction percentage. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Virginia | 51,000 | 34,000 | 17,000 | 33.3 |
| North Carolina.... | 1,609,000 | 1,287,000 | 322,000 | 20.01 |
| South Carolina.... | 2,985,000 | 2,213,305 | 771,695 | 25.1 |
| Georgia | 5,432,000 | 4,318,440 | 1,113,560 | 20.59 |
| Florida | 167,000 | 138,000 | 29,000 | 24.55 |
| Mississippi | 3,264,000 | 2,774,400 | 489,600 | 15. |
| Louisiana | 1,553,000 | 1,194,257 | 358,743 | 23.1 |
| Texas | 11,910,000 | 9,528,000 | 2,382,000 | 20. |
| Arkansas | 2,922,000 | 2,537,600 | 384,400 | 20. |
| Tennessee | 926,000 | 759,220 | 166,780 | 18.01 |
| Missouri | 153,000 | 96,625 | 56,375 | 36.84 |
| Oklahoma | 3,161,000 | 2,370,550 | 790,450 | 25. |
| California | 194,000 | 155,300 | 38,700 | 20. |
| Arizona | 92,000 | 69,000 | 23,000 | 25. |
| Total | 34,429,000 | 27,463,897 | 6,965,103 | 20.23 |
| *Alabama | 2,622,000 | 2,753,100 | 131,100 | 5.* |
| | 37,051,000 | 30,216,997 | 6,834,003 | 18.44 |

*Increase (estimated) acreage for 1919 over 1918.

For Kentucky Fluorspar Mining.

Fluorspar properties in Kentucky will be developed by the Cumberland River Spar Mining Co. of Fulton, Ky., incorporated with \$250,000 capital by William H. Spradlin, W. M. Nalling and C. E. Kaiser.

PREVIOUS RECORDS EXCEEDED BY APRIL EXPORTS OF MEXICAN OIL.

Further Development of Non-Producing Areas Await Government Legislation.

Tampico, Mexico, May 29—[Special.]—It is assured that if the Mexican Congress, which is now in session, clarifies the laws and decrees governing oil production and exportation, an enormous impetus will be given the industry in the Gulf coast fields. It is known that many land leases that are owned by foreigners will be developed as soon as the legal standing of these properties in the eyes of the present Government is definitely defined. Several million acres of land extending up and down the coast for 500 miles are believed to be within the oil-producing area, but as long as the alleged oppressive tactics of the Government are employed against these foreign investments no attempt will be made to explore or exploit the holdings. It is significant that nothing is now being done toward testing non-producing localities. While occasional big wells are brought in, the drilling is for the present confined to the proved fields.

Oil shipments from Mexico for the month of April show a larger increase than was expected. All previous records were exceeded, the total figures for coastwise and export shipments being 6,254,573 barrels of the crude, refined and distilled product. The increase is due to additions that have been made to the fleets of tank vessels. There is an available supply of crude petroleum far in excess of pipe line and ocean-going transportation facilities. It is the expressed belief of oil operators here that from now on the shipments will mount up enormously each month. The shipments by companies for April follow.

Penn Mex Fuel Co., 839,676.09; Aguila Oil Co., 815,615; Standard Oil Co., 647,658.19; Island Oil & Transport Corporation, 672,681.99; Texas Company, 599,258.57; Mexican Gulf Oil Co., 539,767.62; Hausteca Petroleum Co., 529,684.81; Cortez Oil Co., 450,684; Freeport Oil & Fuel Co., 437,541.02; East Coast Oil Co., 424,753.96; Pierce Navigation Co., 68,181; National Petroleum Co., 65,802; Tal Vez Petroleum Co., 60,357.45; Inter-ocean Oil Co., 51,737.88; Corona Oil Co., 51,072.97; total, 6,254,572.55.

The Agwi Refining Co., which was recently organized by the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. to take over the oil holdings of the Tepetate Oil Co., brought in a new well of 150,000 barrels daily production a few days ago. It is known as Amatan No. 2, and is situated on the same lot as Amatan No. 1, which was brought in on July 1, 1918, by the Tepetate Oil Co., with an initial flow of 100,000 barrels. The first well has maintained its original available output ever since. Both wells encountered the oil pool at a depth of 1875 feet. No difficulty was experienced by the drillers in bringing the enormous flow of the second well under control.

The Aguila Oil Co.'s well No. 4, in the Potrero del Llano district, after running wild for some time, has been finally closed. An unique method was adopted to bring the giant under subjection. When it was found that none of the ordinary devices that were used in capping previous big wells proved successful in harnessing the monster a rush order was sent to the United States for a special hollow drill. When it arrived it was used to make an opening in the concrete cap beneath the surface. Through this hole mud, small stones and other material were forced by means of heavy pressure until the hole was filled and the flow stopped. It is stated that the well can be cleared of the obstruction whenever it may be desired to again bring it into production.

Oil producers here have received the Government schedule of rates of export taxes on crude petroleum and its products covering the months of May and June. The new rates provide that upon combustible petroleum of a density of 0.91 the valuation is fixed at \$13 per ton; upon crude petroleum of a density of 0.91 the valuation is \$15.50 per ton; upon petroleum whose density is more than 0.97 per ton the valuation is \$6 per ton; upon gas oil whose density is more than .01 per ton the valuation is \$13 per ton.

The rate of taxation is 10 per cent., so that the various amounts required are, in the respective order of valuation, 60 cents and 77½ cents per ton. The average number of barrels to the ton is 6¼, so that the tax levied on exportations varies from

between 4 and 5 cents for the lowest-priced oil to between 12 and 13 cents for the highest-priced. Recent advices from petroleum centers are to the effect that Mexican petroleum is selling at from 70 cents to \$1 per barrel delivered at Gulf ports.

The valuation of refined gasoline for export is placed at 12½ cents per liter, of crude gasoline oil at 11¼ cents and of either crude or refined kerosene at 6½ cents per liter. The rate of taxation on refined gasoline is 3 per cent. and on crude gasoline and petroleum it is 6 per cent. The total tax in terms of American money is, therefore, 0.75 of one cent per gallon on refined gasoline 1.31 cents on crude gasoline and 0.73 of one cent on crude or refined kerosene. These are the same rates that have prevailed for many months.

It is announced that in accordance with the decree of August 8, 1918, requiring all petroleum companies to make new exhibits before the proper authorities of their properties in every detail, the greater part of such companies have complied with the law. From the date of the decree to the present time 309 companies have made reports, 99 in the Tuxpam agency and 210 in the Tampico office.

During the last two months of the past year 56 new wells were sunk in the Panuco, Tuxpam and other districts. A number of companies that had sunk wells without first securing the necessary permission have now done so, and none are now behind in compliance with the law.

Shipping Trade Given Strong Impetus by Consolidation of Interests at Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., May 31—[Special.]—The shipping trade of Charleston is expected to receive a strong impetus from the consolidation of local business and shipping interests which have just been perfected. The Carolina Company, ship brokers and agents, in operation for several years at this port, has been used as a nucleus for the new organization, which will bear that company's name. The capital is being increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and there will be a general expansion of the company's business both in volume and in scope. Thaddeus Street of Street Bros., ship brokers, is president of the reorganized company, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., and J. T. Maybank, both having large interests in cotton and chemicals, are vice-presidents. J. M. Whitsitt, formerly in charge of the company's affairs at this port, has been made general manager, with Thaddeus Street, Jr., assistant general manager and Raymond O. Larisey secretary and treasurer.

The first step was to purchase outside interest in the Carolina Company and next the enlargement of the concern by bringing in a large number of shipping, cotton, fertilizer, lumber, brokerage, coal and manufacturing interests. The stockholders are all from Charleston, but it is planned to interest business men in the interior of the State to become part owners in the enterprise to emphasize the fact that Charleston is South Carolina's port. Major Alfred Huger, formerly admiralty counsel for the United States Shipping Board, is counsel for the company and has issued the following statement of its plans: "The present purpose of the company is to act as steamship agents, freight brokers and forwarding agents. In this work the company will use its connections and interests to develop import and export trade through this port. It will study the rate situation and endeavor to secure such rates as will put the port of Charleston in line for favorable inter-seaport competition. It will do all it can to secure such terminal facilities as will enable the port of Charleston to handle economically the movement of commodities of all sorts which it is expected will become part of these import and export operations. The plan of the company will be to co-operate in a constructive way with the ports of Savannah, Wilmington, Brunswick and Jacksonville, to the end that there be a concertive action of the South Atlantic ports to secure their fair share of the trade from territory tributary to these ports. The company will establish as a South Carolina concern representatives in various parts of the world. It is expected that arrangements will be made with the existing steamship lines for adequate service, so that tonnage will be available for movement of cargoes as they increase under the exertions of the company. It is not wholly beyond the hope of the company to own and operate its own steamships, but at this particular time it is not deemed wise to attempt operations on any such scale."

FROM BEER TO BUTTER AND ICE CREAM.

Dairy Industry of Large Size and Importance Takes Place of Brewery.

San Antonio, Tex., June 2—[Special.]—The Alamo Industries of San Antonio, formerly the San Antonio Brewing Association, is spending \$500,000 in equipping its large plant here for the manufacture of dairy products. It is stated that the machinery in every detail is not only the most modern to be had, but in capacity is the largest manufactured in the world.

Already the Alamo Industries are in operation, using the products from approximately 1000 dairy cows. The firm took over the dairy product company and the dairy business of W. W. Johnston several weeks ago.

An idea of the magnitude of the dairy industry in San Antonio and surrounding country may be gained through the study of figures and facts which have been given out by the heads of three leading manufacturing plants here. A summary of the volume of products brought to San Antonio by the producers has been made by men who have for years been in close touch with the industry.

It is conservatively figured that San Antonio's milk supply is 10,000 gallons a day. All the year around the average number of cows that contribute to this supply is 10,000.

The capacity of the Alamo Industries plant for handling Pasteurized milk will be 15,000 gallons a day. The present supply will not meet this capacity, but with the educational campaign to increase the production, supply ceases to be a problem in the minds of the men who are behind the Alamo Industries. Milk purchased in this quantity at this one plant alone will bring \$6000 a day to the producers, or a total of \$2,190,000 a year at the present price. The maximum capacity for cream for both butter and ice-cream products at the new plant will be 4000 gallons for each 12 hours. Cream is now selling at \$1 a gallon or more. Capacity production would bring a total of \$4000 a day for that product, or \$1,460,000 a year.

About one-half of the floor space for stories in the main building of the Alamo Industries is being converted into a dairy products factory. The business will be both wholesale and retail. The principal products will be ice-cream, Pasteurized milk, butter and cottage cheese. The big Pasteurizing vats alone will have a capacity of 12,000 pounds of milk an hour. Milk, according to J. H. Sasseeen of Columbus, Ohio, who is to superintend the manufacturing of these products, will average about eight pounds to the gallon, making a total capacity of 1500 gallons an hour.

There will be six cream freezers, with a total capacity of about 6000 gallons a day. The two mammoth churns, with a capacity of 2000 gallons, will turn out 3000 pounds of butter a day. Cream will test out on an average of 40 per cent. butter, according to Mr. Sasseeen.

One of the biggest features in connection with the Alamo Industries and the manufacture of dairy products will be the operation of a model dairy farm in connection with the plant for experimental purposes and for the education of the rural dairyman. This will be in charge of Dr. John B. Barnes, expert veterinarian and graduate of the Iowa Agricultural School at Ames, Iowa, who has just received his discharge from the United States Army.

This farm will be a model for the education of the dairyman. There will be kept about 50 cows. Pure-bred bulls will be sold to dairymen for improving the dairy herds. Dairymen will be induced to follow the models set by this farm in so far as possible, as there will be kept an accurate record of all items incident to the expense of such a farm and the items of profit to show as a concrete example how a farm should be conducted.

Dr. Barnes will go among the dairymen of this section in a campaign of education, and will maintain at all times at the farm a bureau of information to be resorted to by the dairymen in all problems which come up in their business. This will be without expense to the dairyman, and all cows sold from this farm will be disposed of at the very lowest figure, everything being so conducted as to help the dairyman improve his herds and increase the milk supply to feed the great manufacturing plant.

Mr. Sasseeen stated that when the Alamo Industries took over the dairy interests of W. W. Johnston that a contract was drawn up in which Mr. Johnston will contribute the products from 1000

cows to the new factory. Mr. Sasseeen states that the Alamo Industries is now receiving the products from about 1500 cows.

Another feature of this new plant will be the canning of condensed milk. The company is installing, along with its other machinery, a mammoth 4000-gallon capacity condenser, which will occupy two stories of the building. This product will be offered locally as well as nationally. The company also will continue the manufacture of 200 tons of ice daily for wholesale and retail trade. Dairymen will be given a special rate on ice when they bring their products to the factory.

Important Bank Merger in St. Louis.

The Mechanics-American, the St. Louis Union and the Third National, three old-established banks in St. Louis, have agreed to consolidate and be known as the First National Bank in St. Louis. The capital stock is to be \$10,000,000, surplus \$5,000,000 and undivided profits \$500,000. This large financial institution will be located at the southwest corner of Broadway and Olive street, the present site of the Third National Bank, and will be provided for by a large addition to the present building to be erected on the Broadway side upon property which the Third National Bank has been purchasing from time to time for several months. The St. Louis Union Bank was contemplating a new building on Locust street, but this has been abandoned. Frank O. Watts, president of the Third National Bank, has been selected as president of the new bank, and he, together with Walker Hill, president of the Mechanics-American Bank, and N. A. McMillan, president of the St. Louis Union Bank, will have general supervision of the institution, with the title of executive managers. The entire official staffs of the three banks, as well as all directors, will compose the official roster and the directorate of the new bank. The agreement to consolidate, it is officially announced, will be ratified by the stockholders, so that the consolidation will become effective on July 7.

Messrs. Watts, Hill and McMillan, who have promoted the merger, stated their belief that the city of St. Louis and the great Mississippi Valley are at the verge of an unprecedented era of prosperity and development, and that they favored the consolidation in order to give the city and territory a banking institution large enough to meet the greatest banking demands.

The new bank will begin business with total deposits of \$121,469,446 and total resources of \$156,495,172, according to the statements of the three banks published at the last official call. It will, it is stated, be the largest banking institution west of Chicago, and will be in a position to accommodate the largest accounts, besides being prepared to handle extensive foreign banking business according to comprehensive plans already made. It will not only be a commercial bank, but will also have a large savings department, a highly specialized bond department and a foreign department, and will thus put its facilities within the reach of all.

Announcement was also made that all employees of the three institutions will be retained, and ample room for the accommodation of this large working force has been made in the Mechanics-American National Bank Building, which the new bank will occupy while the addition to the bank building at Broadway and Olive street is being erected.

Large Iron and Steel Plant for Mexico.

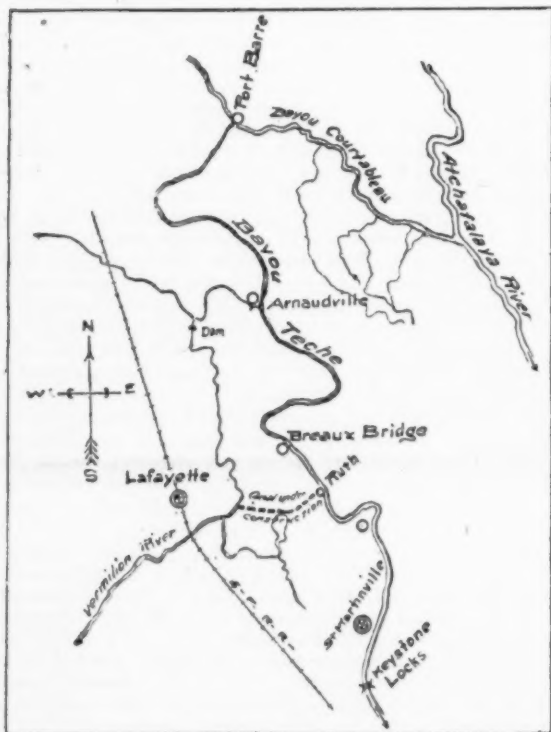
Monterey, Mexico, May 29—[Special.]—According to announcement by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Mexican Government, the plans which are now before it providing for the utilization on an extensive scale of the iron ore of Cerro del Mercado at Durango, involve the proposition of constructing a large iron and steel plant for the manufacture of steel rails, structural steel and various other iron and steel products. The project also includes the proposed construction of a large plant for the manufacture of tractors, agricultural and mining machinery. The investment in the enterprise will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 gold. Within convenient transportation distance of Durango large coal mines and coke ovens are in operation, thus insuring an ample and cheap supply of fuel.

Rice Production to Be Largely Increased in Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., May 10—[Special.]—Thousands of acres of new rice land in Louisiana will be brought into production and the yield on thousands of acres more will be doubled as a result of drainage and irrigation work now under way. This will mean a yield of 500,000 more bags of rice a year, and rice last season sold from \$4 to \$9 a bag, according to quality. Incidentally it will increase the interior waterways freight possibilities of Louisiana, and will double the value of land served by the new system.

This reclamation work lies in the Atchafalaya-Teche-Vermilion region.

Expressed briefly, the objects are to send the surplus waters of the Atchafalaya River and Cortabau Bayou into the lower stretches of Vermilion River, in order to overcome the constant threat of a salt-water invasion, which has hung over the rich rice section adjacent and tributary to the Vermilion River for many years, and to open to rice culture a large acreage along



HOW THE WATER OF THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE RICE DISTRICT AROUND LAFAYETTE, LA., BY CANAL NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

the upper Teche, where ordinarily there is not enough water for irrigation purposes.

This situation is produced in the following manner: All the streams in this section are sluggish and have a water level that is affected by the tides 100 miles inland. Unless there is an abundance of rain, the level of these streams is low to such an extent when the rice irrigation season opens that the current in the upper reaches reverses itself, and the streams, instead of flowing to the Gulf, flow inland, allowing the salt water to enter the irrigation ditches, ruining both the crop and the land.

Technically, the plan to fill the upper stretches of the streams with a constant supply of fresh water, thereby holding back the salt water of the Gulf, presents no great difficulties.

The water level of the Atchafalaya River even at low water is some 13 feet above mean Gulf level. Natural waterways connect up the entire region, with the exception of one stretch of about six miles between Teche and Vermilion bayous. By dredging the channels of these streams, installing a system of locks and spillways to control the flow and digging a canal to connect

the Teche and Vermilion, it is possible to send part of the waters of the Atchafalaya through Bayou Cortabau, Bayou Teche, the canal and so into Vermilion River, thence into Vermilion Bay.

The cost of this will be about \$350,000, and the Atchafalaya-Teche-Vermilion Company has been engaged on the work for several months. The money is raised by the sale of capital stock and a bond issue. Working under a Government permit, the company is composed of men who are directly concerned in the success of the project. There are nearly 300 stockholders, the majority of whom are landowners and farmers.

The company is allowed to charge a water rent of not to exceed \$1 an acre for lands watered from those sections of the streams affected by the work, and tolls for the passage of boats through the locks. These charges are to cease when the collections shall equal the cost of the work and maintenance, plus interest amounting to 6 per cent.

The entire work cannot be completed this year. Sufficient dredging will have been done, however, to secure a flow of water into the Vermilion in ample time for the season's crop. Work on widening and deepening the canal for navigation will then be pushed. The company has already contracted with landowners to water over 75,000 acres each year, and this acreage will no doubt be largely increased upon the completion of the work.

Salt water means anywhere from a total failure to a half crop. Pushing back the salt water will thus enable a full crop on 100,000 acres of land now used for rich culture, and will enable thousands of acres more to be put in rice. A conservative estimate puts the crop increase at 600,000 bags a year. The increment in the value of the land should be no less startling. The 150,000-odd acres in the region now under consideration now sell from \$30 to \$40 an acre. Rice lands in sections not liable to salt-water overflow are bringing \$100 an acre, and it is inferior land. It is reasonable to suppose that the land values here will be doubled. Finally, the work will open cheap water transportation for a rich agricultural region.

Officers of the company doing the dredging are: L. O. Broussard of Abbeville, president; Fernand Mouton of Lafayette, lieutenant-governor, active vice-president; W. H. Hunter of Crowley, treasurer; C. W. Lyman of Lafayette, secretary; V. E. Smith, engineer; vice-presidents, V. L. Caldwell, J. M. Chiasson, F. V. Mouton, Charles Gauthier.

Southern Furniture Manufacturers Report Output Oversold from Four to Seven Months.

Last week more than 150 representatives of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, embracing the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, attended a business conference at Charlotte to make plans for supplying the anticipated increased demand for furniture. Discussion brought out the fact that the furniture industry is oversold for from four to seven months ahead of output, with no immediate prospect of being able to supply the increasing demand. This condition prevails, although practically no houses were constructed during the last year or two, and the great construction program now being pushed throughout the country will enormously add to the great demand for furniture.

In view of the inadequate supply of furniture for this country's needs, it was decided to abandon, for the present, the idea of developing export trade in South America, since it would require radical changes in designs and details of manufacture, and that to finance an export trade would prove a hardship to the industry because of the fact that long-term credit would have to be extended.

A proposal to establish a permanent furniture exposition at High Point was endorsed by the manufacturers. It is stated the value of the furniture output of the South is between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, with probably 75 per cent. produced in North Carolina, of which High Point is the center.

The annual meeting of the Southern Furniture Manufacturing Association will be held in Asheville in November. S. F. Tomlinson of High Point is president of the association; A. D. Witten, Martinsville, Va., and F. S. Lambeth, Thomasville, are vice-presidents, and J. T. Ryan, High Point, is secretary and treasurer.

Bethlehem Steel Company's New Blooming Mill Now in Operation at Sparrows Point

Illustrations herewith show exterior and interior views of the new blooming mill of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, near Baltimore. This blooming mill, now complete and in operation, is an important feature of the expansion plans which are being carried out at the Bethlehem company's plant at Sparrows Point under a \$50,000,000 appropriation made some time ago.

This blooming mill, which is capable of rolling blooms 40 inches wide, is entirely electrically driven, and, being a reversing mill, it has involved a very expensive and elaborate electrical installation. The soaking pit heating furnaces are electrically controlled and gas producers therefor are also electrically operated. The mill building is constructed in a most thorough manner, wholly of concrete, steel and brick, including concrete roofs, steel sash and wire glass for the windows—everything fully fireproof, with no wooden construction anywhere.

Behind the 40-inch mill is a six-stand 24-inch continuous mill and a six-stand 18-inch continuous mill, and so arranged to roll billets down to 1½ inches square, also sheet bars of various sizes

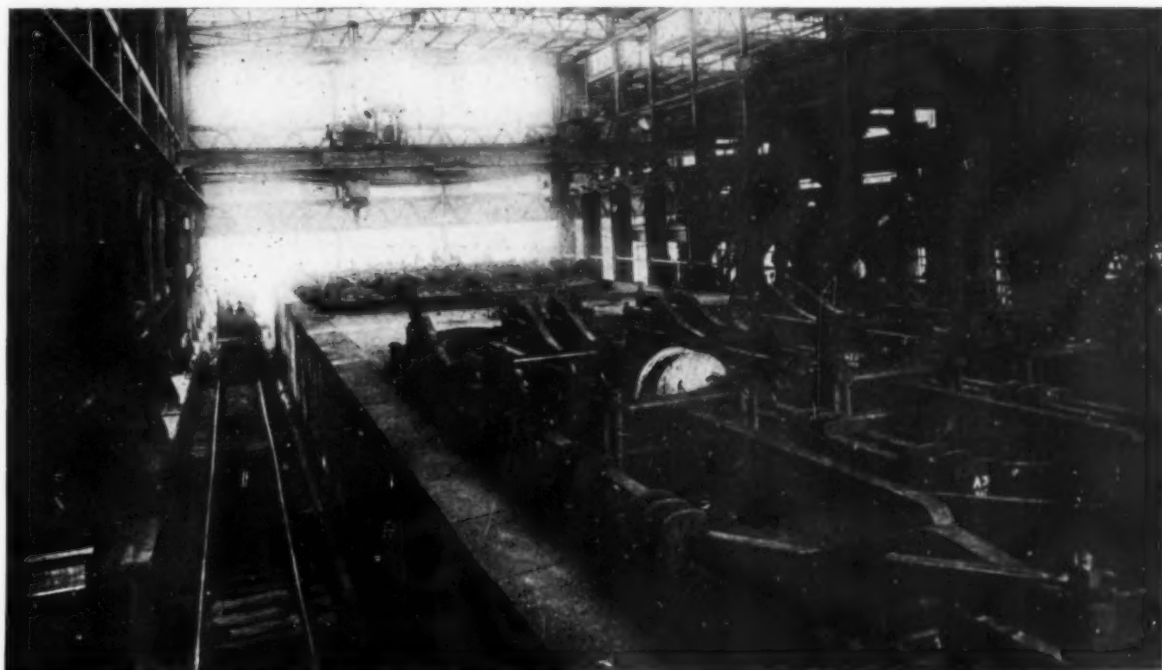
and weights for the company's own tin-plate mill, as well as for sale. The entire installation is made flexible so as to roll either slabs for the plate mill at the plant, blooms, billets or sheet bars without any interference whatever.

To fulfill the company's announced plans to immediately expend \$5,000,000 more to enlarge facilities at Sparrows Point, this sum being over and above the \$50,000,000 outlay proposed two years ago and which will be finished up this year, Mr. W. F. Roberts, the general manager, has been authorized to proceed with the installation of 12 more tin-plate mills and 12 sheet mills, the latter being a new development for the Bethlehem Steel Co. These mills will, of course, be built in the same modern fireproof manner as the blooming mill building, and the mills will be likewise electrically driven. He has also been authorized to add to the steel plant another 200-ton tilting open-hearth furnace, with its auxiliaries. Other additions are in contemplation, but the company is not yet prepared to announce them.

The question of building additional steamships for carrying



NEW BLOOMING MILL BUILDING, BETHLEHEM STEEL CO., SPARROWS POINT, MD.

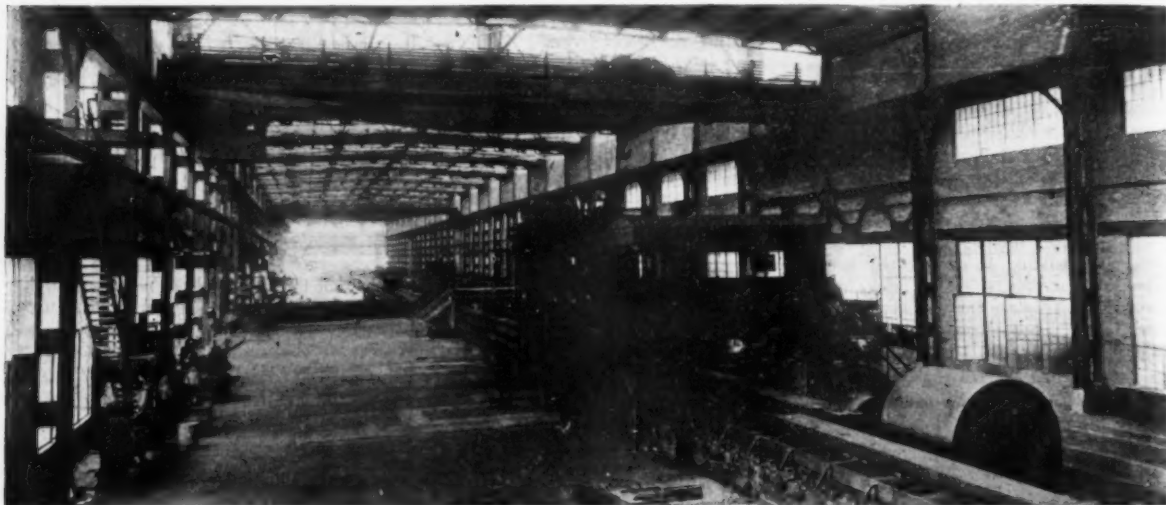


SOAKING PIT HEATING FURNACES OF BLOOMING MILL.

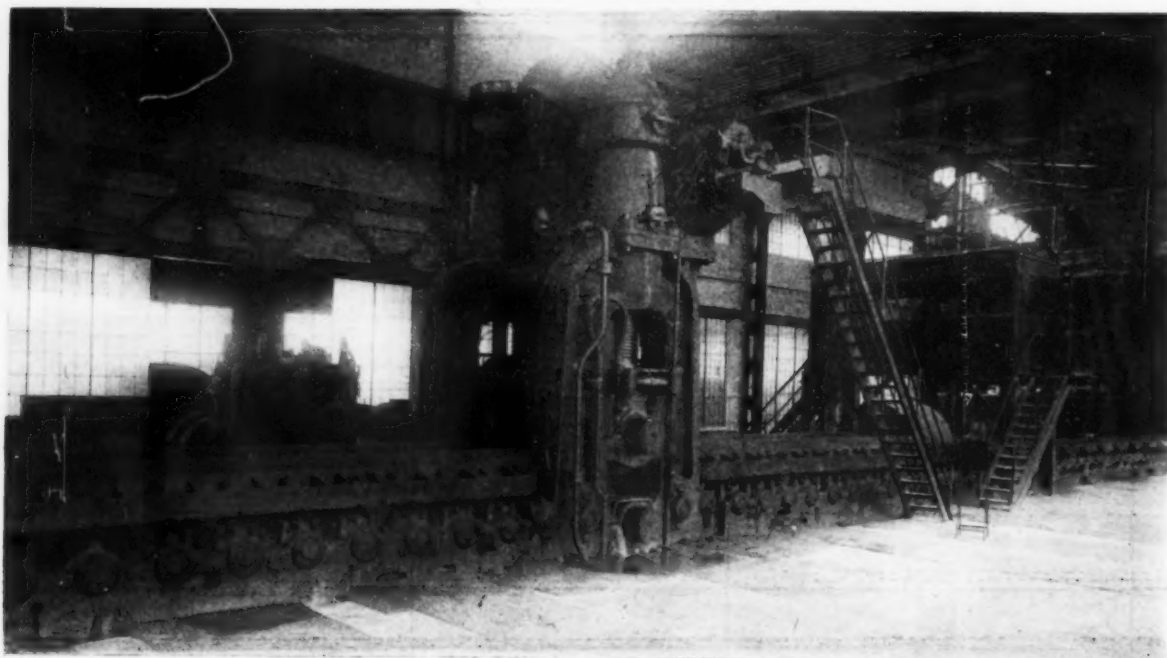
iron ore has not yet been definitely settled, although there is no question that they will be built to carry ore from both Cuba and Chile to this plant.

It can be further stated that the additional extensions to be made to the plant at Sparrows Point immediately are justified in

the minds of Chairman C. M. Schwab, President E. G. Grace and other members of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Co. because of the satisfactory results from expenditures made on the plant so far and also by their strong convictions as to the future of the Maryland establishment.



GENERAL INTERIOR VIEW OF BLOOMING MILL BUILDING.



NEAR VIEW OF THE BIG 40-INCH BLOOMING MILL PROPER.

\$2,000,000 Rolling Mill for St. Louis.

Merchant bars, light rails up to 50 pounds to the yard, angles, channels, I beams and steel reinforcing bars to the extent of 10,000 tons per month will be the product of a \$2,000,000 rolling mill which the Scullin Steel Co. will build at St. Louis. Plans and specifications have been completed by Perrin & Marshall of New York, and preliminary construction was begun last week. The mill will occupy a 10-acre site and its buildings will be of all-steel construction, equipped with overhead cranes and other modern equipment. From 1500 to 2000 men, all grades of labor up to skilled mechanics, will be employed by the completed mill. Plans for the mill provide for the addition of units in the future

up to a monthly capacity of 60,000 to 75,000 tons, with an investment of \$20,000,000 and 15,000 men employed.

The present Scullin plant represents an investment of \$5,000,000, and under normal conditions it employs 5000 men. It is one of the largest industrial steel castings plants of the country, and, with the \$2,000,000 rolling mill, will have a total of 32 acres under roof. To its present seven miles of railway around the plant the company will add mileage to care for the handling of raw and finished materials for the rolling mill. The directors of the Scullin Steel Co. are: Harry Scullin, president; John Scullin, David R. Francis, Festus J. Wade, J. D. Perry Francis, Charles P. Stanley, Charles Gilbert, V. C. Turner and W. F. Carter, all well-known manufacturers and financiers of St. Louis.

Building the Business of the Future*

By FRANCIS H. SISSON, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

[Vice-President Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is a financier of vision who is able to understand the mighty forces which, creating a new world, must be called into active play immediately in order that we may not, by halting and delay, destroy the possibilities of abounding prosperity.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

We are at a turning point in our national life. We stand at the parting of the ways. The old order has passed and a new epoch dawns before us. To meet its problems and continue our national progress new ideas, political, economic, social and industrial, must prevail.

Much thought and discussion have been given to the material aspects and results of the world war. We have heard and read a great deal about the loss of life, the destruction of property, the financial burdens, the political readjustments, the new economic relations which the war has occasioned. But the most important change wrought by the great conflict seemingly has been accorded scant consideration, namely, that the world of ideas has been shattered even more ruthlessly and completely than the world of material things. If Mars has been the breaker of material pre-war idols, he has also been the iconoclast of pre-war ideas. And, in a larger sense, the world cannot be reconstructed; it must be built anew, and not upon old foundations, but upon new bases.

With true prophetic vision, Lloyd George has grasped the import of the psychological reactions of the great cataclysm, and has expressed it in these simple words: "Don't think of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world."

An economist of international reputation has stated that "as a result of the war the economic development of the world has been impelled forward by at least two generations."

The Transformations of War.

The terms of the peace treaty reveal the transformations which have been wrought in the map, in the governments and in the ethnography of the world by four years of war. The governments in six countries—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece—have been overthrown. Three of these countries—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia—have changed from monarchical to non-monarchical regimes. Sweeping governmental changes have also occurred in five other countries. And five new nations have sprung into existence. A new world, indeed, has been created. All peoples have been changed in some degree and manner by the events which transpired between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918.

We are no exception, and this nation today is very different from that which it was four years ago. No people can send the flower of its manhood through a hell-on-earth for the sake of a principle, for an ideal, for the sublime cause of liberty, and not experience a mental and spiritual transformation. Certainly, no nation can do that without stimulating its mentality, without acquiring higher ideals, without quickening its imagination, without enlarging its vision. New aspirations and ambitions, in fact, inspire this nation and are leading it to a broader vision and a greater service for all humanity.

In that one word "service" is epitomized all that we learned and accomplished by the co-ordination, the co-operation and the unification necessitated by the crisis through which we have just passed. It will henceforth be a national shibboleth; it will constitute both the basis and the measure of our relations to other peoples and to each other.

And advertising has played a very important part in creating for and revealing to us the new conception of our national responsibilities and duties. America's titanic efforts and achievements during the war would not have been possible without the aid of publicity, which helped to make the "impossible" possible. Advertising was never before so universally recognized as one of the most powerful creative and constructive forces in the world.

Advertising Transformation.

But, like every other great basic element in our existence, it, too, has undergone changes and has caught the spirit of the

dawning era of a new peace. It has been quickened into a new life; it has acquired new potentialities; never before has it exerted such influence over the minds and hearts of mankind. It has reached and stirred our souls to the sublimest sacrifices.

It matters not that this power resulted from the most intense emotional period in the world's history, and that it was due chiefly to patriotic fervor, for advertising was largely instrumental in creating the very emotion and patriotism from which it gained its greatest strength of appeal. Each reacted upon the others; each developed the others. And for the first time, advertising sounded the depths of human nature. It penetrated to the elemental in human nature.

That is the paramount lesson, as it was the paramount achievement, of advertising during the war. That is the foundation upon which advertising must work in building the business of the future. That is the basic truth of which we must not lose sight.

We realize as never before that advertising is limited only by the limitations of human nature; that its laws can no more be codified than can those of human nature; that every new discovery about human nature furnishes a new factor in advertising; that all our vaunted accumulation of advertising knowledge is only fragmentary, incomplete, disjointed, and defies definition in concrete, precise, axiomatic terms, even as our knowledge of human nature.

It is well that we understand these fundamental facts; that we comprehend how ideas have changed the world over; that we sense and study the new human environment which exists today and which transcends academic formulas or doctrinaire notions. For there is a greater need today than ever in the past for scientific knowledge of commerce, distribution, trade conditions, finance, economics, psychology and art—in brief, all human knowledge—in the advertising profession.

America's Position and Opportunity.

This is particularly true in the United States, in view of our new national spirit and the new role which this country is destined to play in world affairs. There is no need here to refer to our international political responsibilities; they are more or less generally apprehended, if not fully comprehended. It is rather to our international trade relations, and the bearing which they will have upon domestic business and prosperity, that our attention should be directed. In that field lies one of advertising's great opportunities.

There is an excellent prospect that our foreign trade, which is exceeding all records, will total more than \$10,000,000,000 this year. This is a colossal sum, even in these days of billions.

The war has literally scattered American products all over the world. During the last four years our goods have been introduced in markets where they had never before sought admittance or where they never before had entry. And they were introduced at no cost whatsoever to the manufacturer. They were distributed on a scale which would have been impossible under normal conditions. There was no competition. The world desperately needed food, fuel, clothing, materials and machinery. Ours was the only nation which could supply the demand. And we shall be kept busy filling the empty shelves over the earth for a considerable time during the reconstruction period. But we cannot expect the demand to continue indefinitely.

Burdened with war debts, the European belligerents are bending every effort to speed up their industrial machinery to a more productive scale than ever. They are endeavoring to curtail imports and promote exports. It is noteworthy that Great Britain has made rapid strides since the signing of the armistice in regaining some of the trade she lost temporarily during the war. In view of these efforts, we would indeed be blind were we not able to see that from now on we must prepare to meet the keenest rivalry in international trade.

Our products will no longer sell themselves abroad, as they

*An address before the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce June 3, 1919.

did during the war. The demand for them which dire necessity created will not sustain itself; it must be stimulated and kept active by effective advertising. Otherwise the unprecedented advantage which chance has bestowed upon us will gradually, but inevitably, be lost.

Our Prosperity at Stake.

This is absolutely essential, not only to maintain, and to foster our foreign trade, but also to preserve our present prosperity. The cessation of hostilities found us with a tremendously expanded industrial capacity which the war had made imperative. But Mars has withdrawn from the world markets, and we are confronted with the problem of adjusting our industrial machinery to the demands of peace and of keeping it busy. We cannot lessen our productiveness without impairing business and prosperity. Consequently, we must encourage as never before the consumption of American goods in foreign lands. In helping to accomplish this result, therefore, advertising will assume an economic importance that can scarcely be exaggerated.

The occasion is auspicious; in fact, advertising could not be employed to better advantage than now, for, thanks to the intensive and broadcast war-advertising campaigns conducted by the respective belligerent governments within their own countries and through propaganda publicity—only another form of advertising—to which they resorted in neutral lands, the world is prepared to respond more easily than in the past to advertising appeals.

Lack of appreciation of this vital psychological condition is largely responsible for the existing hesitancy and uncertainty of business in this country. For the last six months we have been handicapped by a feeling of doubt, by a tendency to indulge in "watchful waiting," to mark time until the peace treaty shall be signed. Prevailing high prices and wage schedules have been factors, of course, in superinducing this state of uncertainty. But we are fast perceiving that the coming of peace will not mark a return to pre-war prices, and we are gradually realizing that we are jeopardizing prosperity by inaction. Business interests are only now awakening to an adequate conception of the immense purchasing power of the American people.

The floating of colossal Government loans, the paying of the heaviest taxes ever self-imposed by a people, and the generous and repeated responses to unparalleled war charities by this nation have not lessened its purchasing power, for we have been wonderfully productive and prosperous. In a remarkably brief period we have changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, and the world owes us in excess of \$10,000,000,000; our interest charges on this vast sum will yield us an annual income of approximately \$500,000,000. We have bought back from Europe more than \$2,500,000,000 worth of our securities, and henceforth will pay to ourselves the dividends which accrue from these holdings and which formerly were sent abroad. Our trade balance is the largest in history, and our exports will undoubtedly total \$6,500,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year, which ends on the thirtieth of this month.

All that we need to do is to buy now, build now—and advertising can do more than any other one element to impress that fact upon the American public and to stir it to action. The Department of Labor is co-operating with business in promoting a "buy now" campaign. That department is advocating advertising "because it saves money and reduces prices to the consumer; it prevents profiteering; it insures honest profits and makes them permanent."

National Economic Education Imperative.

Emerson once observed that "if a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." That would unquestionably be true if the author, or the preacher, or the mouse-trap maker could live and wait long enough for the world to discover the virtue of his product. But both he and the world would profit the sooner if advertising brought them together. And that is somewhat analogous to the situation which exists today regarding many businesses in this country and the purchasing public.

There are thousands of products of unquestioned merit of which the general public knows little or nothing because the manufacturers of such products are content to practice principles of more or less primitive barter, apparently unconscious of the

fact that by educating the general public to an appreciation of the worth of their particular products they would not only profit themselves, but would perform a distinctly valuable economic service to the country. In other words, they lack the vision which is the special genius of this nation.

But there are other and bigger problems for advertising to help solve through dispelling ignorance. Consider for a moment what we may expect in default of proper understanding of the vital economic questions pending before this nation today. Recall how near we came to authorizing by popular vote a debased currency during the free-silver campaign; how long we temporized with our critical banking problem; how foolishly we have hampered and shackled our large industrial institutions in their legitimate expansion and beneficial economic functions; how we have over-regulated and strangled our railroads; how we have blundered in our taxation. Realize how we permitted the menace of Government ownership, and its proved inefficiencies and political and financial tragedies to continue; how the organized might of labor and other class interests works its way at public expense.

The Light of Facts.

One of the gravest dangers to business interest of State socialism as practiced under Government ownership was pointed out recently by Secretary Redfield in these words:

"The factor of which I speak is the necessary concentration, when under Government direction, of so large a part—a controlling part—of the purchasing power of the country into a few hands or, regarding the Government as a unit, into one compact control. The various transportation elements include a controlling purchasing power over our industries and, through them, over our labor and our producers of raw materials. It would lie in their power to injure or even destroy not one but many industries simply by either refusing to buy or by delaying buying at a critical period or by insisting upon impossible prices or impracticable terms. Most business men will, I think, agree that it might make relatively little difference to industry who administered the laws, or even what the nature of those laws might be, if power over the life and death of industry lay in the hands of a few men because of their ability to purchase or to refuse to purchase its output."

All these and many more similar situations demand the light of fact and reason to dispel the shadows they cast upon us. The inevitable harvest of ignorance is industrial and social disaster—as Russia has so tragically demonstrated. Public sentiment must be informed and guided, if it is to find expression in proper action.

It is certain that never in the history of this country was a knowledge of economic facts more imperatively needed. New and large business problems confront us. The civilized world is undergoing an economic readjustment. The nation which best understands the facts and the principles underlying them will profit most largely, and the nation which takes the most intelligent advantage of advertising in its manifold forms, both as a medium of education and as a potent factor in building the business of the future, will prosper most.

Advertising is on the threshold of its golden age. It will increasingly attract better brains, and it will increasingly offer fuller scope to the creative geniuses of business, science, art and literature. Its possibilities for service, in fact, challenge the boldest and most far-reaching imagination.

The Call to Duty.

There lie before advertising and advertising men not only the opportunity for service and profit, but the clear call to duty. There rests upon our business and industrial leaders the distinct responsibility of stating and explaining the facts and principles upon which national business progress must be built, through the printed and the spoken word, so clearly that he who runs may read, and that the oft-quoted "man in the street" may understand. Never have our great journals and periodicals enjoyed such enormous circulations or been so widely read. A large and constantly increasing reading public seeks eagerly to know, and it is the mission of the publicist to inform and advise them through all the mediums at his command. To fulfill that mission, we must call to arms the vision of the promoter, the courage of the explorer, the keenness of the trader and the wisdom of the student. They must all be conscripted to this great service and contribute their

part to the common cause, and they are all the proper attributes of the efficient advertising man of today.

That time has long passed, if indeed it ever existed, when advertising, under proper conditions, could be considered as an experiment or a speculation. It has long since become a demonstrated economic factor as a business builder and a clearly proven educational force. That it may not always, in all hands, operate with 100 per cent. efficiency is no more a proof of its failure than an unsuccessful operation on the human body by a horse doctor would be a proof of the failure of surgery. Its call is for skilled men, broad men, who have thoroughly mastered the tools with which they must work, whose sense of public psychology is sure and true and whose vision of national opportunity is as broad as the world.

Today particularly invites the advertiser to lay up stores of good-will and prestige for future markets. Now is the time particularly for advertising to be informative and educational, to help create new standards of living, to stabilize markets, to make life more comfortable and attractive, as well as more just and sound. How grateful we men may be to the advertising which has brought to us the luxury of the safety razor, the B. V. D.'s and the patent garters, and to our homes the Victrola, the vacuum cleaner, the electric iron and the fireless cooker. There must be in the minds of men many more such contributions to the joy of life, to better standards of living, which await the magic touch of publicity to meet human needs.

The war has opened up many new fields for advertising service. Financial and advertising geniuses are invited to devise plans through which to meet the investing needs of the nation, to distribute sound securities, to inculcate thrift. Within two years our investing class has sprung from 300,000 to 20,000,000, and there are yet no plans devised which adequately meet the need of these newborn investors. Economic and social fallacies crowd upon us; industrial problems rise on every side. Only through understanding can they be solved, and understanding can be created only through publicity. Legislative action rises out of public opinion; public opinion is based upon current information and popular prejudice. These can be met most effectively through such public mediums as you command. In meeting them you are serving not only the ends of good citizenship and social progress, but business advantage, which can be secure only in an established social order based upon sound economic thinking.

We who serve as the conveyors of ideas have before us this great opportunity and duty as never before in history—an opportunity to realize profits never dreamed of in the business of the past—a duty to do our part, to help to make real and vital in our national life the principles for which we entered battle, and for which thousands of our boys have laid down their lives—a high and holy trust that these young lives which have been sacrificed on the altar of human progress shall not have been given in vain.

Warrior River Development Plans Making Rapid Progress.

Birmingham, Ala., May 23—[Special.]—Development of the Warrior River, in Alabama, connecting the industrial section of the State with the port at Mobile and also with the port of New Orleans, is being pushed by the committee in the Birmingham district and the Inland Waterways Division of the United States Railroad Administration is constantly followed up in the matter of the plans of development.

Announcement is made that coal traffic rates have been worked out providing for traffic by rail and water to accommodate mines within a reasonable distance of the river. The local committee has started the work of establishing terminals, and steps are to be taken at once on the construction of transportation facilities from Birmingham proper to the river.

State Senator Charles R. West of Jefferson county announces that when the Legislature of the State reassembles, in July, he will be ready to present a bill that will provide for Birmingham on the Warrior River, so that all the benefits of the water transportation can be obtained. Site has been selected for the terminals. Charles F. Wood, a prominent marine engineer of Washington, has been engaged to be in charge of the terminals development. Maj. John R. Fordyce, who recently obtained his release from the army, will be the consulting engineer. Soundings

are being made and topographical maps drawn to carry out the project. A village will be established in the immediate vicinity of the terminals. Survey has been made of the tonnage available for the Warrior River at this end of the line, and it is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 tons of freight, requiring something like 57,000 freight cars to haul it, will originate in the Birmingham district. This is exclusive of coal. This has an estimated value of \$21,000,000. Two hundred thousand tons of freight, upstream or incoming for Birmingham, is estimated, for which 6500 railroad cars will be necessary, and the value of the freight is given at \$7,000,000.

Charles F. Wood, the engineer in charge of the terminals construction, has had Government work for many years, being on the Warrior River alone for three and more years. He built the Delaware harbor refuge, the Point Judith harbor refuge, the Cape May harbor, the breakwaters at Gloucester, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Lorain and Ashtabula, O., and the lighthouse at Baltimore.

Henry T. De Bardeleben, Birmingham, manager of the Warrior River division, received a communication from M. J. Sanders, Federal manager of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways, recently setting at rest any doubt in the minds of commercial representatives as to the permanency of Government transportation upon the Warrior River. He made the following announcements: "Contract was closed on February 13, 1919, with the St. Louis Boat & Engineering Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for the construction of four steel self-propelled tunnel type boats to be completed at a cost of \$244,400 each; delivery, one in seven months after date of contract; one in eight and one-half months after date of contract; one in nine and one-half months after date of contract; one in ten and one-half months after date of contract.

"Contract was closed on February 27 and amended as to certain minor details on April 10 1919, with the Howard Shipyard & Dock Co. of Jeffersonville, Ind., for the construction of three steel towboats of the twin screw tunnel type at a cost of \$137,000 each, to be delivered six months from date of contract.

"Contract was closed with the Murnan Shipbuilding Corporation of Mobile, Ala., on January 27 for the construction of 20 wooden barges at cost of \$5985 each for prompt delivery.

"Three of these barges have already been delivered, three will be delivered within the next few days and the balance in ample time to take care of any increased business which may be offered to us.

"The barges, as is known, are intended solely for the conveyance of coal. The towboats are intended to handle these new barges. The self-propelled barges are intended to handle general cargo as well as coal."

Alabama Water Transportation to Be Revolutionized

Mobile, Ala., June 2—[Special.]—Shippers here look for revolution in water transportation as a result of an announcement May 28 in Birmingham by Henry De Bardeleben, manager of the Warrior River section of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways, that he would be ready to accept not only coal, but all classes of merchandise for shipment by way of the Warrior River beginning May 31.

Accompanying Mr. De Bardeleben's announcement was a statement from Edward Chambers, Director of Traffic of the United States Railroad Administration, that the joint rail and water rates would be 20 per cent. less than the all-rail rates to and from Birmingham by way of the Warrior River. The rates are effective May 31. The announcement followed an inspection by Mr. Chambers of the head of navigation of the Warrior River at Cordova, Ala.

Mr. Chambers left Birmingham for Mobile May 29, where he made an inspection of the port of Mobile, the Chickasaw Shipbuilding plant and other large industries of the city.

For \$6,000,000 Shipbuilding Plant.

Contract is under negotiation with James Stewart & Co. of New York for constructing the Norfolk-Hampton Roads Dry Dock & Ship Repair Corporation's plant at Norfolk, heretofore mentioned. This plant is reported to cost \$6,000,000 and have facilities for building and repairing steel and wooden ships. It may be briefly outlined as follows: 4000-foot bulkhead, three 900x75-foot piers, 10,000-ton dry dock, 15,000-ton dry dock, machine shop, foundry, fire protection equipment, water-works, railway trackage, 12 office buildings, etc.

Germany Is Not Repentant Now Nor Ever Will Be

[New evidence is coming to hand daily showing that Germany has no thought of ultimate defeat; that she regards her present humiliation as only a temporary setback, as only a phase or an episode of the struggle, and that her last great effort will be directed as heretofore at the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon race. This means that she would first attempt the destruction of Great Britain and then America; after that world dominion for the Hun would be assured.]

The details of this plan have just been made public in a dispatch to the New York Tribune from its Paris correspondent. The document was in the form of a letter addressed to prominent people in Germany during April by Mathias Erzberger, who during the war was leader of the Centrist party and was said to be the head of the German spy system in Switzerland. The letter, which was obviously intended to be kept secret, came into possession of certain army officials in Paris. It is typically German in its arrogant tone and in its retention of the persistent illusion that Germany yet has some great world purpose to fulfil that will bring everlasting glory and world dominion to the German people. From this amazing statement of Germany's plans—and yet no one should be amazed at anything done by that nation—we take the following extracts.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

"The world political position of Germany has been improved greatly since the armistice went into effect, six months ago, as may be traced from the public opinion of our enemies.

"Strong influential factors are at work in France for the overthrow of the present Government. Throughout the entire Entente there is a growing tendency to unite Wilsonian principles with revolutionary socialism, and the result is a protest against further pressure on Germany.

"We learn from reliable sources that pacifist propaganda will be pushed in every possible way in Entente countries, especially among demobilized soldiers. Indeed, it is even now being done openly in newspapers, pamphlets and speeches. The tendency of the French War Cabinet will be combated; the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France will be criticised and a plebiscite will be proposed as the best solution of the problem.

"It is certain that if the war should be resumed anti-militarism would play a different role in the armies of the Entente nations than before the armistice. The Entente is essentially weakened in fighting strength, advocates having arisen for us in the very heart of our enemies in overpowering force.

"A fortunate turn for us has come in that positive demands for territory have grown fewer, while the damage done during the war is taking a more prominent position. Alsace-Lorraine and a part of the province of Posen are lost, but Germany will not die in consequence. Six months ago French dreams of annexation included the left bank of the Rhine and the Poles looked upon West Prussia and the entire Mazurian district as belonging to them. Today these horrible pictures have faded into the background.

"Behind France's desire for revenge the underlying factor is her centuries-old desire to become the dominant continental power, an ambition which German Kultur defeated. The estimate of damages has become more precise, therefore much more dangerous, and against this we must protest with all our strength and by all means in our power, not daring openly to make a difference between the territorial and economic claims of our enemies. Therefore, we must consider economic conditions with the Entente at the time of signing as not finally settled. Having before us an Entente greatly weakened in comparison with last autumn, what will it be a few or ten years hence? Will the Entente then be anything but a historical memory?

"We must, above all, keep before our eyes the reason of this war—its struggle for world domination between two great factors, namely, the Continental and Anglo-Saxon race of England and the United States. Between London and Berlin we find the same struggle as between Carthage and Rome, the Continent against overseas.

"As formerly, Continental power won; so will it again. The struggle between the giants is ever harder and longer. We may compare ourselves to the Romans after the battle of Cannae, when, with Hannibal at the gates, everything appeared lost. Yet the Romans were destined to be victorious in the war for domination, for power beyond the seas had in itself the seeds of death, as the Romans knew.

"Germany must remember that the present war is only an episode in the struggle with the Anglo-Saxon race for world dominion, an episode which developed not absolutely to our disadvantage, but, on the contrary, when gains and losses are cemented, present conditions of the world from

our standpoint are similar and balanced. It is true, the Anglo-Saxons have been strengthened through the war, but indirectly. Without France, England is weak on the Continent, while we have so thoroughly weakened the latter that she will never recover.

"Despite the intoxication of victory, France will hereafter be weaker than before the war, and will not be a danger to us. Different, however, even if not unfavorable to us, is the second cornerstone of the Anglo-Saxons on the Continent, namely, the Poles. Thanks to our century-long wise Eastern policy, this second factor existed merely in theory before the war, when the Polish kingdom did not exist as a State. Only the determination of this tenacious race kept that part inhabited by Prussians from being absorbed by the German Empire.

"Publications in various languages regarding the Lithuanian and Ukrainian questions will through us be spread throughout neutral and enemy countries, naturally especially in America.

"What German State philosophers ingeniously created as theories, as well as all that has been brought into practical being by German politicians both in Vienna and Berlin in the matter of publicity, is still young.

"The conception of Poland is very old. For a period of time stricken from State dictionaries, it needs now only to be freshened. It is no newcomer on the European political horizon. It is different with our newly-created allies, Lithuania and Ukraina.

"It is an immense gain for us that they have been created and are not only disunited with the Poles, but actually hostile to them. We must not forget properly to care for these promising young plants. Our propaganda must not cease for an instant in strengthening the self-consciousness of this creation and turn it against the Poles.

"Signing of peace, which may be formally done, does not, of course, mean an end to the development of our political ends. Lithuanian and Ukrainian affairs will always be of great importance to us. It is a question of two points of support for our policy in regard to Russia.

"All these Eastern questions hang together, each in itself being merely a part of the great Russian problem for us, just as this is merely a last step in the account to be settled with the Anglo-Saxons toward world dominion.

"With Poland on guard, the way to Russia is closed. If we succeed in keeping Poland down, it will mean enormous gains for us. France's position on the continent rendered untenable, the way to Russia is then opened. That is, even for a blind man, Germany's future. Russia is now ripe, if planted with German seed, to come into a great German future. Poland is the sole but very powerful obstacle.

"Therefore, it is important not to lose courage, but to keep in mind things which might be much worse. We must continue our work ceaselessly in the East, and keep before our eyes the gigantic reward we hope to obtain.

"If we succeed in hindering the upbuilding of a strong Poland, the Anglo-Saxons cannot close our road to Russia. We will undertake the restoration of Russia, and in possession of each support will be ready within 10 or 15 years to bring France without difficulty to our power. The march toward Paris will be easier than in 1914.

"The last step but one toward world dominion will then be reached. The continent is ours. Afterward will follow the last stage, the closing of the struggle between continent and overseas."

Germany Ready to Fight American Dyes and Medicines.

Washington, June 2—[Special.]—Alarming reports sent out from Washington and appearing in the metropolitan press, to the effect that Republican leaders in the House are opposed to a licensing system for the importation of dyestuffs and will compel the new industry to rely entirely on a protective tariff and additional anti-dumping legislation, are not justified by the facts. The truth is that the question has not even been brought before the Ways and Means Committee as yet.

There is bitter opposition among Republicans to the continuance of the various war boards and any further interference with or control of industry by small groups of men sitting in Washington. "I am opposed to all such boards," said Representative J. Hampton Moore, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, "but I have reached no decision as to licensing importations of dyestuffs. The matter has not been discussed by the committee. The one thing certain is that we are going to give American industry the sort of protection required to enable it to live."

Publication of the German reply to the peace terms, in which it is stated that "Germany is prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dyestuffs and medicines," has done more to arouse statesmen to the danger threatening American industry than anything which has heretofore been published. It indicates that the Hun is intent on perpetuating, if possible, his old monopoly of the chemical industry, and even hopes to have the Allies help him by actual provision therefor in the peace treaty.

The present control of dye importations by the War Trade Board is the most temporary sort of expedient, since it cannot survive the abolition of the board.

Reliance on anti-dumping legislation is folly, because it has never been possible to enact effective legislation of that sort.

Adequate protection, therefore, becomes a question of a heavy tariff supplemented by a licensing system. The two are not antagonistic. Representative Longworth, for instance, who has introduced a bill protecting the dye industry, states that he will have no objection if the Ways and Means Committee adds a section providing for a licensing system also.

As to the machinery to make the licensing system operative, no plan has yet been proposed. None will be until the principle of the license is accepted.

Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee will begin in about three weeks. Protagonists of the licensing system will show:

1. That a tariff and anti-dumping legislation combined cannot possibly protect the industry. Quotations from the report of the Alien Property Custodian, particularly the section dealing with calicoes, will be adduced in proof of this point, with further direct evidence by the Alien Property Custodian.

2. That an all-American chemical industry is essential to the national defense. This will be shown by the testimony of army experts and others.

3. That Germany has vast stores of dyestuffs on hand and expects to pour them into the American market, using her old tricks and underhanded methods to cripple the American industry. This will be proved by German official admissions and by direct testimony.

4. That American consumers are unanimously in favor of the licensing system, standing shoulder to shoulder with the manufacturers. Numerous consumers will testify to this effect, and their testimony will be reinforced by signed statements from virtually all the important consumers of dyes in the country.

The strength of the case presented will be so overwhelmingly in favor of a license system to supplement the protective tariff that there is little doubt of the final determination of the Republican majority to enact the desired legislation. It is essentially a business Congress, led by men who know the requirements of business, practical men who cannot be swept off their feet by idealistic arguments. They are on record as standing for the protection of the dye industry. When it is proved to them, as it will be absolutely, that a tariff alone will not give that protection, but that a supplementary licensing system will, they are going to accept the licensing system, is the view of the most thoughtful men in Washington.

Although Mr. Fordney will shortly begin hearings looking

toward general tariff revision, he announces that legislation will first be formulated for the protection of the new industries which were built up during the war and whose requirements are immediate. It is the expectation of the dye industry that it will be able to prove its case to the committee very quickly, and it is entirely probable that definite action will be taken by Congress some time in July.

Belgium Will Compete for World Shipping Trade.

New York, June 3—[Special.]—Announcement was made yesterday by Joseph A. Nash, American manager of the Lloyd Royal Belge, that his company had completed the first half-hundred of ship purchases in its great campaign for Belgian world trade. The actual record of the company's ship possessions is greater, but as several vessels are still on the ways in British shipyards, the actual number in service is exactly 50, with an aggregate tonnage of 304,000.

Mr. Nash stated that in placing its new vessels in commission the company was not aiming so much to compete with the great navigation companies of the Allied countries as it was to gain some of the trade which had previously been controlled by the Germans. The company, Mr. Nash added, had not only established service between Antwerp and a number of American ports, but it had also begun operations to India, where it hoped to replace the German Hansa service, and to the Argentine, where it planned to capture some of the business which before the war was in the hands of the North German Lloyd. In Brazil, where the war had broken up the shipping combine of which two German lines were important factors, the Belgian Lloyd expects to acquire both export and import interests, and another new branch of the service, which connects Belgium with Spain, is being developed as a direct successor to the German shipping monopoly, which was in a fair way of crowding out all competitors from Spanish harbors.

Mr. Nash said his home office in Antwerp believes that at least 150 vessels will be needed to take care of the tremendous cargo business which the Belgian Lloyd was inheriting from its unwilling German testator and of the accumulation which is jamming our warehouses and for which the people of Europe are clamoring. As a result there will be at least three fleets of 50 vessels each flying the red and white pennant with the gold crown of the Belgian Lloyd.

"Antwerp," said Mr. Nash, "can be made as great a port, if not greater, than Hamburg ever was, and the Belgian interests which we represent in the United States are certain that not only the commercial future of their nation, both in respect to rehabilitation and expansion, depends upon new maritime business, but they are also convinced that it will be possible to make Belgium as great a commercial power in proportion to her size as Germany was in the heyday of her power."

"The American ports with which we are doing business today are New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and we hope to be able to report business connections in every American harbor before many months have gone by."

Fairmont to Have \$1,500,000 Brass Plant.

Leading West Virginia manufacturers and financiers have organized the West Virginia Metal Products Co., Fairmont, W. Va., to build a \$1,500,000 plant for fusing copper, spelter and other alloys into brass in furnaces heated by gas and providing for electrical heat when required. A 25-acre site will be utilized, and within five months it is expected that sheet brass will be produced, with 1500 men employed on three shifts. Experienced brass manufacturers have chosen Fairmont as the location of the new enterprise because of the city's cheap fuel and electricity, with 18 per cent. of the spelter manufactured within 70 miles and proximity to the principal markets for brass.

Some of the officers of the company, which is capitalized at \$2,500,000, are these: President, J. E. Watson; vice-president, M. L. Hutchinson; secretary, George M. Alexander, each of Fairmont. Directors include Clarence W. Watson of Fairmont and New York, Jere Wheelwright of Baltimore, both of the Consolidation Coal Co.; S. D. Camden of Parkersburg, George M. Bowers of Martinsburg, John J. Cornwell of Charleston, Virgil L. Highland of Clarksburg, John B. Stevenson of Huntington, all in West Virginia.

Larger and Better Markets Urged for Cotton Products.

Following is the report of the export committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, given at the annual meeting of the association on May 27 at Atlantic City:

This committee was appointed by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association to serve with the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers in 1917. Their last report was made to the joint meeting of the American and the National Cotton Manufacturers' Associations in May, 1918. This covered their activities to that date comprehensively and in detail. After that date the individual members served on the War Service and Price-Fixing committees until the close of hostilities.

During the war period the Government employed every means and precaution possible to keep cotton and cotton products from the enemy's countries. There was organized a system by which this was effectually accomplished and prevented exports from leaving our shores without proper license, thorough inspection and investigation. This committee worked along this line in harmony with the subcommittees of the Department of Commerce and the War Service Committee in Washington.

Immediately upon the declaration of war by the United States the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association offered the use of their plants, organizations and skilled manufacturers unreservedly to our country for the manufacture of such goods as were urgently needed for the quick equipment of our army and navy.

They established a branch office in Washington, with their secretary in charge, and through his progressive and intelligent management much time was saved and progress made in furnishing the Government with the textiles so urgently needed. Many of the plants of the members of this association were taken over absolutely by the Government, and numbers of them were apportioned large amounts of goods suitable for the army and navy, in many instances this requiring the changing of the equipment of their plants. This association also furnished from its membership a large number of experienced cotton manufacturers who during the war served upon the different boards in Washington efficiently, without compensation, giving their time, knowledge and skill freely and patriotically to their country. One of our former presidents is now serving with distinction in the Internal Revenue Department, and another is chairman of the Cotton Board now visiting foreign countries in the interest of the World Cotton Congress to meet in New Orleans in October.

After the signing of the armistice there was a reversal of sentiment, almost a collapse of prices and demand for all cotton products, and the industry was confronted with new problems, and the slogan "sell everything and buy nothing" was used disastrously against cotton products in all markets, both domestic and foreign.

Previous to this period the domestic and export business was large in volume and profitable. The war is over, and we are in the difficult and uncertain period of reconstruction. When this period is over our country will possess the greatest opportunities ever offered for the manufacture and sale of cotton products. Both domestic and foreign markets will offer the opportunity to export less of our raw products and more of our finished goods. The nation, for the first time in its history, will be prepared to hold these advantages. The continuance of these favorable business conditions require the most careful attention and co-operation of our Government, manufacturers, financial institutions, employers and employees. We should all co-operate, pull together fully, fairly and without antagonism for the best interests of our country and our needy customers.

With these advantages and opportunities we inherit the serious responsibility of supplying the needy nations with articles of our different lines of manufactured goods and raw material. As a matter of fact, "the world is short of cotton and cotton goods"—old stock. The countries which have recently been at war have lost largely of their equipment and manufacturing plants, and their requirements must be largely supplied from American sources, certainly until normal conditions are re-established in these countries, where the destruction has been so great. Humanity and self-interest alike dictates that we should lend a helping hand for their restoration.

The balance of trade is largely ours. Our own resources and the necessities of the world have made us the agriculturists, the

storehouse, the bankers and the manufacturers of the world. This means the backing of this country in helping the debtor nations to meet their obligations. These countries cannot buy without the establishment of ample credit, and their credit means a big demand on American finance and large purchases of our goods.

"Business is now more active in the United States, while England, who is dependent upon her export market for some 80 per cent. of her cotton goods outlets, is extremely flat and mills are operating but 40 per cent. of their full capacity." When the mills of the United States are operated on full time and efficiently, they will likely produce a surplus over and above the domestic requirements. This surplus must find its way into the channels of our trade or be exported to foreign countries, who need these goods so urgently. It will be well to study the quantity of goods to be produced, the cost and percentage of production to be exported. Just here lies the greatest opportunities for the manufacturers of the United States in the co-operation of employer, employee and our Government. We do not mean that there should be further restraint by the Government in price-fixing or other restraining influences upon trade (that were necessary during the war), but there should be a mutual co-operation between the different interests as indicated, in order that our industry may expand, that the employed may continue to receive substantial remuneration for their labor and the manufacturers a reasonable compensation on their investment. And there should be no advantages offered to our competitors other than are enjoyed by our manufacturers in any line of business, and there should be such safeguards as will make permanent the growth and expansion of our industries commensurate with the opportunities that are now offered and the prosperity of our country.

It might be stated that "Continental Europe, who before the war exported some 120,000,000 pounds in excess of her imports of cotton goods and yarn, must for some years be importers of merchandise, and undoubtedly when the transactions can be financed we will have a distinct responsibility of supplying part of the needs of continental Europe. Our great opportunity undoubtedly lies in the intelligent and direct solicitation of those markets formerly dependent upon European production."

"There has been established the Textile Alliance Export Corporation, formed by four large trade associations, of which the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers is one, for the purpose of combining the textile industry in securing foreign trade, primarily for relief, and secondarily for greater efficiency in direct solicitation of foreign markets in which the United States must now supply a fair share of such requirements. It is too early yet to determine the success of this undertaking." In this connection, whatever deficiency there may be in their organization and departments will be and is already supplied by the large export organizations which are intact and prepared to do export business in cotton goods in all foreign markets.

The foreign marketing of your goods will be one of individual preference. The rights and privileges under the Webb bill will be of decided advantage to corporations and members of this association and to all corporations who wish to do an export business.

It is not likely that exports can assume large proportions immediately. Our first object should be to continue to run our plants on full time and give full employment, in order to supply our domestic trade, but we should prepare now and without delay to make arrangements to market our surplus goods in foreign countries. The supply of accumulated old goods is approaching exhaustion, which appeals to the industry for larger production.

The American export trade interests every manufacturer of this country, whether he be exporter, domestic distributor or consumer. Manufacturing establishments, employers and employees, and everyone who wishes to see America's progress continue to advance and expand will be interested to find new markets for our surplus products. Exporters, retail merchants, and all have an interest in both our domestic and export business and cannot be indifferent to the progress of our country, and that of other nations who trade with us, and whose products they exchange for our products.

We cannot delay and must not be found asleep at the switch, but must act promptly and open wide our doors and invite the

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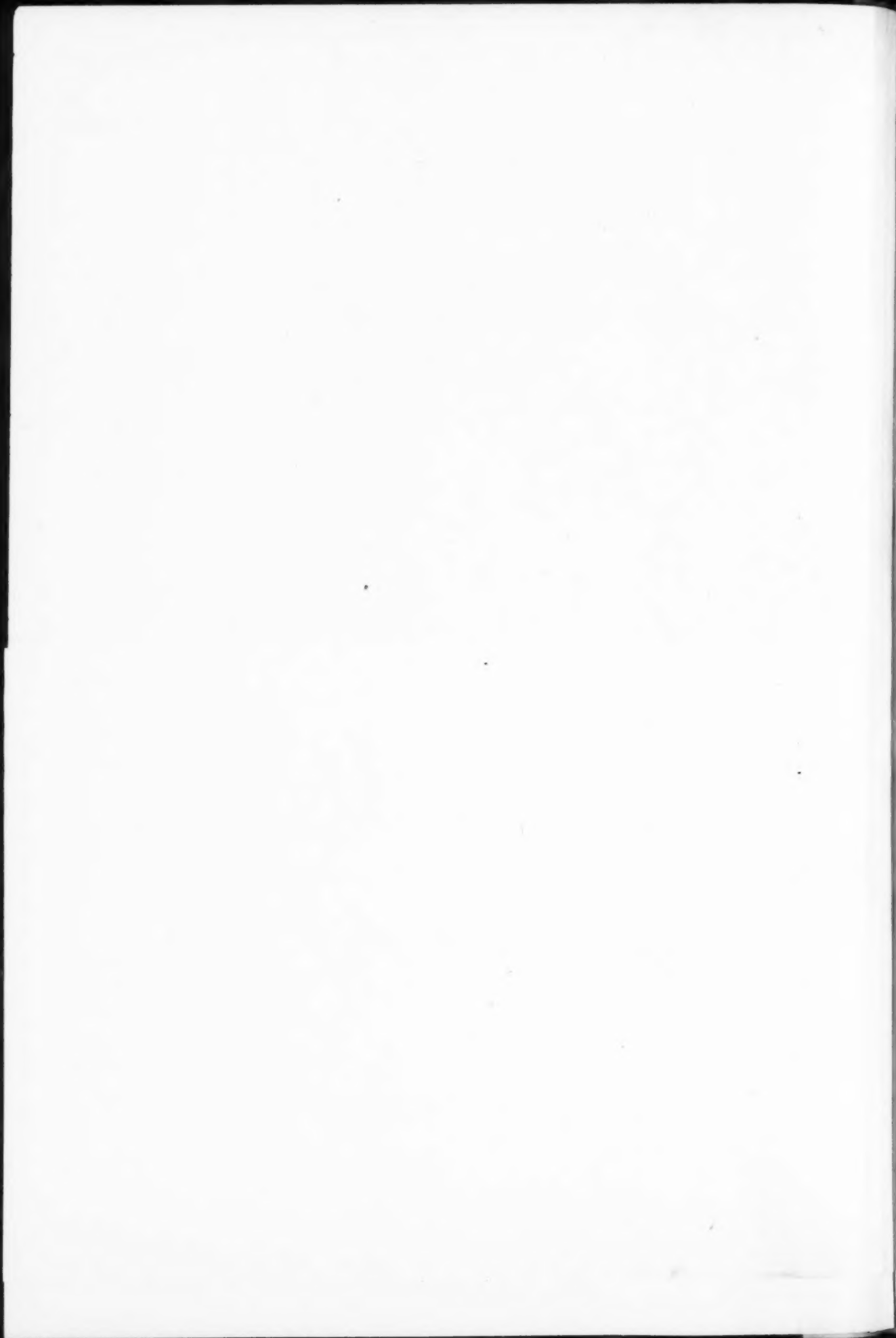
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commerce of the world to come and enjoy the superior advantages that now America offers.

In the beginning of this new era time is an important factor, and we should be alive to the advantages that are now open and will come to us and our country by a prompt utilization of the opportunities within our grasp. The cotton industry of the United States should take a leading and comprehensive part in supplying the world's urgent demands and requirements for our finished and raw products. This new departure appeals to your interest, whether you are an exporter or not. By encouraging the export business you relieve your home markets of just that much competition and add largely to our balance of trade and national wealth.

Manufacturers must determine individually through what channel they will seek foreign trade. In the maintenance, development and solidifying of this trade, which is so important, we must meet the reasonable requirements of our foreign customers.

"Before the war our country consumed about 5,500,000 bales of cotton; today they are consuming 6,750,000 to 7,000,000 bales." This increased consumption of American mills has been vital to our national prosperity and of this industry, and emphasizes the importance and desirability that the larger part of our raw cotton should be manufactured at home and the finished product exported rather than the raw cotton.

"Many times more cotton is consumed per capita in America for civilian purposes than by either England or France; in fact, it is very much larger than most of the civilized nations of the earth."

The first problem is the establishing of credits on a sufficient basis to meet our export trade. The banking interests of the United States are unusually active in establishing branches of their institutions in foreign countries, which will supply credit for the conduct of foreign trade and furnish a safe method of financing purchases and collections. In this connection, the banking interests of the United States, with their splendid organizations and equipment, must be relied upon and should be given loyal support and encouragement in co-operation now by our Government in this industry.

Commerce and trade will undoubtedly follow the location of branches of these great institutions and will aid greatly the manufacturers of this country in establishing and holding their business in foreign markets. The rising tide of commerce flowing our way must be encouraged and taken advantage of by this industry if we would profit fully by the great opportunities that are now being offered the American manufacturer and business man.

National expositions where our goods and wares can be shown to best advantage should be encouraged and held in this and foreign countries, where the buyer and seller can come in personal contact, which always inures to confidence in business relations.

When business becomes more normal there will likely be sufficient shipping to take care of all, or even more, products than we can supply. Let everyone be loyal to the flag and to our interests and see that our mercantile flag is flying in every port of the world. The large American banks and houses doing a foreign trade have provided departments of information upon all subjects, which they are glad to communicate to their customers and the trade. The question of foreign trade and foreign investment will be taken care of by these institutions, which will add largely to the opportunities of disposing of our surplus goods, and to the wealth and commercial prestige of our country.

In the trade "normal conditions" are often referred to. It has not yet been determined what the normal price of cotton and cotton goods should be. With the largely increased cost of production, both of the raw and manufactured article, it is difficult to determine at this period what the normal price should be, but certainly very much higher than pre-war prices.

The initiative in determining the price of raw cotton is now more definitely in the control of the producers than ever before, and the tendency is that it will become more firmly established, and it is safe to reckon cost on this basis.

Larger and better markets for the products of the American agriculturists and manufacturers are to be desired, encouraged, and must be secured.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Handling Equipment Will Meet.

All manufacturers of mechanical handling machinery and equipment and accessories in the United States are invited to attend the coalition meeting of the Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association (35 W. 39th street, New York city), which will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Wednesday, June 11, morning, afternoon and evening.

This includes all manufacturers of cranes, winches and hoists, elevators, gravity and power conveying machinery and apparatus, industrial truck, tractors and trailers, bulk handling machinery and all makers of equipment and accessories, such as storage batteries, bearings, ropes for hoists, buckets, electric controllers and apparatus, etc.

The advertising managers of the companies manufacturing these products are also invited to hold a preliminary conference at the Hotel Astor in the evening of Tuesday, June 10, beginning at 8 o'clock, at which time it is planned to form an Advertising Council of the Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers.

Among the speakers for the day meeting is James H. Collins, special writer of business articles for the Saturday Evening Post and other publications. Mr. Collins will tell of the many successful results of co-operative promotion and the value to manufacturers of co-operative investigation and educational work. His experience and contact with trade associations and business men throughout the United States and his work with Mr. Hoover on the "Food Administration" have brought him into touch with many angles of commercial co-operative work, as well as that developed by war necessity.

Mr. Francis Holley, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, will tell how they are now distributing educational and industrial moving-picture films throughout the entire world so that they reach millions of people annually, including colleges, chambers of commerce, technical societies, trade associations and municipal officials as well as the public.

A general "Forum" discussion, in which all manufacturers will be asked to participate, will be conducted in the afternoon.

For the evening meeting a mass gathering is planned, to which will be invited the members of the Merchants' Association Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Traffic Club, the Railway Club, city officials of New York and the members of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission.

At this evening mass-meeting addresses will be made by Honorable Theodore Burton, former United States Senator and now director of the Merchants' National Bank, and by Murray Hulbert (Commissioner of Docks), New York.

Senator Burton will speak on the tremendous expansion in the use of machinery in the past decade, its place in the uplift of labor and as an aid against Bolshevism and anarchism and its value in producing economies in production and distribution costs.

Mr. Hulbert will speak on the needs of the port of New York, of his plans for the construction of extensive additional piers, the co-relation of the New York and New Jersey interests in developing quick ship turn around by mechanical handling and other modern improvements, and of the need for economical transfer in the development of our world export and import trade.

The committee having the meeting plans in charge are W. J. L. Banham (chairman) of Otis Elevator Co.; Frederick Stadelman of Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, and E. Logan Hill of Heyl & Patterson. They feel that the value of the program is so vital at this time to the mechanical handling industry that this will be an epochal meeting and justify a quarterly program in the future.

Calvin Tomkins (formerly Dock Commissioner of New York), president of the association, will preside.

The manager of the association, Zenas W. Carter, states the meeting is not to be confined at all to members of the association, but that the invitation is to all interested to attend and take part in the discussion, as the problem involved is nationally remedial and needs the co-operative ideas of all manufacturers in the industry.

The Tar Heel Hosiery Co., Durham, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 by Julian S. Carr, Jr., C. McD. Carr, A. H. Carr and W. F. Carr.

New Building Association Established in Jacksonville as Result of Home Building Campaign.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 2—[Special].—Inaugurated shortly before the Victory Loan campaign, primarily to give employment to thousands of soldiers and sailors returning from the war and to keep the industrial activities of the State going full blast, the "Own Your Own Home" movement has gained headway throughout Florida, and at the present time every hamlet, town and city in the State is carrying on instructive propaganda in the interest of the plan, the results of which are demonstrated by the marked house-building activity.

In the city of Miami the casual visitor would be led to believe the community was going through a veritable boom, and in many other cities and towns home building has taken hold of the citizens to such an extent that the cry for additional labor is echoing throughout the South.

The movement in Jacksonville is not so noticeable in the city proper, because a city of this size does not show building growth as a smaller community, but in every section on the outskirts of the city hundreds of houses are in course of erection, while large real estate transactions in the business section are a daily occurrence, showing the trend of public feeling toward prosperity and reconstruction.

The "Own Your Own Home" movement in Jacksonville is being fostered by the Chamber of Commerce, which organization, through its secretary, B. R. Kessler, and president, A. W. Cockrell, Jr., has appointed a strong committee for the education of the citizens, and with the support of the daily papers is urging the building of houses by both individuals and by building and loan associations.

As a result of the campaign, the Mutual Building and Loan Association has come into existence, numbering among its directors presidents of the various banking institutions and other prominent citizens. It is already on a firm financial basis. The association was organized not for individual profit, and no officer of the association will draw any salary. When this announcement was made hundreds of wage-earners immediately became stockholders by depositing in the association one dollar each month for each share held.

Among the many newspaper articles published in behalf of the movement were several that pertained to the results obtained in the city of Baltimore by building and loan associations there, and extracts from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in connection with the campaign under way throughout the South were also utilized to further the movement.

Model Dairy Conducted on Huge Ranch at Kingsville, Tex.

Kingsville, Tex., May 17—[Special].—Mrs. Henrietta M. King, who owns a 1,280,000-acre ranch in the lower Gulf region of Texas, operates a model dairy in connection with the big cattle-raising project. At this time her dairy herd consists of 275 registered Jerseys. It is called the Santa Gertrudis Jersey Dairy.

A model dairy building was constructed three years ago, which has a capacity for 100 head of dairy cows. All of the latest and most modern equipment is employed, including milking machines, which may be used whenever desired.

The very latest blood lines in the world are in the Santa Gertrudis Jersey dairy herd, and approximately 20 per cent. of the stock came from the Isle of Jersey or is Isle bred. Jerseys from the dairy are sold all over the United States, although most of the sales are made in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico. There is always a demand for the stock raised in the herd.

Particular attention is paid to the feeding of cows. Records are kept of all feed, so as to enable the management to find out the milk production from the different feeds. J. R. Gallimore is superintendent of the dairy, and he is working continuously to build up the herd by the application of scientific principles of feeding to get production. Mr. Gallimore has been following the dairy business for several years, and has seen what farmers and ranchmen have been able to do with pure-bred cows. He came to Santa Gertrudis dairy from San Marcos.

Country Organized for Building Campaign.

One hundred cities are now co-operating in the Own Your Own Home campaign of the United States Department of Labor. This campaign, begun three months ago, has spread steadily until every State in the Union has been reached. In addition to the cities in which the movement has been well started, there are nearly 400 that are preparing to stimulate building systematically.

For the purpose of conducting the campaign in the most thorough manner the country has been divided into 10 districts, with a regional director for each district.

In promoting the campaign the purpose is, first, to remedy housing shortages where such condition actually exists; second, to collect all possible information on present conditions affecting building; and, third, to stimulate the home-ownership idea, not spasmodically, but so it may become a permanent part of the communities.

The names and addresses of the regional directors where Southern States are included, are as follows:

Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—Wheaton C. Ferris, Olive Street Terrace Realty Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah—L. F. Epich, Ideal Building, Denver, Col.

Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—J. L. Wallace, Jacksonville, Fla.

Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas—L. R. Putman, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio—W. H. Ball, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Large Oil Refinery for Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., June 2—[Special].—The Standard Oil Co. has begun work at Charleston on the construction of a large oil refinery on the Copper River waterfront. The initial investment in the plant is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, though the company has made provision for a considerable extension and an increase in the running capacity as soon as the business of the territory warrants. One of the most important announcements in connection with the new refinery is that equipment will be installed to bunker fuel-burning vessels at the Standard Oil Co.'s present docks. The refinery will have in the beginning a daily capacity of 7500 barrels of crude oil. Various petroleum products will be manufactured. The present dock facilities of the company at Charleston will be used for the delivery of Mexican crude oil for tank ships. Steel tanks, aggregating 500,000 barrels' capacity, will be erected for storage of crude oil, which will be pumped from tank ships to a pipe line about a mile in length. The refinery will be of the most modern type and will include 12 crude, 6 distillate rerunning and 36 tube type pressure stills, several steam stills, continuous naphtha treating plants, refined oil treating plants, etc.

Charleston is already a large distributing point for both the Standard and Texas oil companies, each having extensive storage plants here.

Hydro-Electric Power Service for Union, S. C.

Union, S. C., June 3—[Special].—Union will be supplied with electric current for lights and power for the next 10 years by the Lockhart Power Co. on Broad River, according to the terms of the contract made with the corporation recently by the Commissioners of Public Works, who have the management of the municipal electric lights and water-works system in this city.

The Commissioners of Public Works, under the contract, will run lines to Monarch Mills, where it is expected they can begin receiving current within 60 to 90 days, the contract providing that they will pay for only what they actually use and at a price which is as low as that received by any other town or corporation. As soon as the power plant on Broad River, near Lockhart, is completed, the city will get its local current direct from it, and until then it will be furnished by Monarch Mills plant.

The present power plant, with its equipment, will be maintained by the city as a reserve, and used also to furnish necessary steam for taking care of the water-works system, but by means of the contract with the Lockhart Power Co. it is estimated that a very considerable saving will be made.

Conditions in Southern Iron and Steel.

Birmingham, Ala., June 2—[Special.]—Competition in the Middle West is being met to a certain extent by Southern pig-iron producers and there is more or less absorption of freight to the various points. There is quite a little tonnage for iron being sold for delivery during the third quarter of the year, business sought in the competitive field being for early delivery, expectations being that a change for the better will follow in the near future and that prices will go up considerably within a short while. Whether there has been an absorption of freight charges into Chicago or not cannot be ascertained, but it is stated that while the Government controlled the distribution and the prices of pig iron, there was full compliance, and now that the open market is presented the best business policy will be pursued for the company or companies concerned. A number of inquiries for pig iron have been received in the last few days, and some of them are for a considerable tonnage, ranging between 1000 and 1500 tons each. The small orders predominate, however, and the principal sales are from 50 to 150 tons and delivery within three months.

The Woodward Iron Co. now has two furnaces in operation. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. will blow out its Sheffield furnace, but will start up its North Birmingham furnace. The increased tonnage on yards of furnace companies at the opening of the new month is not as great as was anticipated, and but little more than six weeks' production is to be accounted for, including basic iron. Readjustments are again being sought in the production of pig iron, so far as costs are concerned. The Woodward Iron Co. has reduced mining prices in coal fields 11 cents a ton, other reductions being made in wages of day men. While the present contract with the mine workers, made during the war, is to expire when the peace pact in Europe is signed, no intimation is given as to what will happen when a new contract is to be made. A big massmeeting was held by mine workers recently near the Wylam mines, but there was nothing said or done indicative of what is likely to happen a little later. A word or two was dropped recently that other labor organizations would be asked for moral assistance in case there was no contract under which to work, but nothing positive is stated in this regard.

The iron consumption in the home territory is beginning to show increase. Announcement is made that some sized specifications have been received on which cast-iron pipe is to be delivered, and negotiations are on for other business. Pipe prices were recently reduced, and this reduction appears to have been an inducement. There is considerable more optimism among the cast-iron pipe makers this week than for some time. Machine shops and foundries are also looking forward to further business. One or two of the machine shops of this district have contracts in hand that will keep them busy for a very long period.

Visit to the Birmingham district the past week of Edward Chambers, director of traffic; H. S. Noble, Federal manager of New York canals, acting for the inland waterways, and A. R. Smith, traffic assistant for the Southern region and inspecting the Warrior River at the Cordova terminals, consulting with the local committee on the Warrior River development, will have great results. Mr. Chambers announced while here that an interchangeable or rail and water rate will be put in for the Warrior River transportation facilities and that the new equipment contracted for will be put into service as quickly as it can be received. He said that a thorough test would be made of the Warrior River possibilities. He expressed pleasure at the steps being taken by the local committee on the terminals development and intimated that the interchangeable rates would bring about a reduction of about 20 per cent. in freight. Steel containers to handle commodities, other than coal on the barges, the containers being constructed here, are now en route to the lower end of the river to bring up some freight already, the new rate to be placed into effect shortly. The local committee has plans well in hand for terminals near Maxine, on the Locust fork of the Warrior River, and will also undertake to handle freight between the river and the city of Birmingham over the Ensley Southern, a branch of the Southern Railway.

Rebuilding of the plant of the Southern Sewer Pipe Co. at North Birmingham, wrecked by fire some months ago, is nearing completion, and before the end of the month the industry should be going at full speed.

The fact that dealers in old material have recently been laying in stock indicates that they are anticipating some activity in

the near future. Statement also that they are not willing to sell heavy melting steel at some of the prices that are offered by consumers, who, too, desire to lay in stock further accentuates the prospects held by those who deal in scrap iron and steel. Not a great deal of business is being done now. Gathering scrap in more limited classes simplifies the business some. Old car wheels, tramcar wheels and other things are now classed as cast. There is some cast selling right now. A little change is made in heavy melting steel prices. Dealers are buying stock from railroads and corporations still, and are able to get almost as much as they want. Country scrap is still slow in coming in, quotations not being satisfactory to those who bring this product in.

Quotations of pig iron and old material in the Birmingham district are as follows:

PIG IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, Birmingham, \$25.75 to \$26.75; differentials same as before; basic iron, f. o. b. furnaces, \$24.75 to \$25.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Old steel axles..... | \$18.00 to \$20.00 |
| Old steel rails..... | 12.00 to 14.00 |
| Heavy melting steel..... | 13.00 to 14.00 |
| No. 1 railroad wrought..... | 12.50 to 14.00 |
| No. 1 cast..... | 20.00 to 22.00 |
| Stove plate..... | 15.50 to 16.50 |
| Old car wheels..... | 20.00 to 22.00 |
| Old tramcar wheels..... | 20.50 to 22.50 |
| Machine shop turnings..... | 6.50 to 7.50 |
| Cast-iron borings..... | 6.50 to 7.50 |

Surplus Property Sales from January 1 to May 23.

The Director of Sales of the War Department announces that for the week ending May 23 sales of surplus war materials were made aggregating \$5,687,764.92, which brings the total amount from January 1 to May 23 to \$252,385,121.27.

The largest sales for the week were made by the Surplus Property Division, which reported a total of \$4,859,816.06, nearly all of which was realized from six public auctions of horses and mules. Another large item which made up the total sales reported by the Surplus Property Division was the amount obtained from the sale of a large quantity of rubber boots and overshoes which had been declared surplus.

The Chemical Warfare Service Division reported sales amounting to \$286,387.57. Some of this amount was obtained from the sale of a number of rabbits, guinea pigs and chnary birds purchased during the war by the Chemical Warfare Service for the purpose of testing the effectiveness of poisonous gases. Nearly 2000 gas masks were also sold by that division for souvenirs. The largest sale made by this service was that of chemicals, acids and explosives, from which \$81,522.32 was obtained.

The total sales to date represent 86 per cent. of original cost of material.

Dothan, Ala., Active Now, Desires Additional Industries.

L. E. MORGAN, Chairman Industrial Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Dothan, Ala.

There seems to be little disposition here to hold off waiting for any reduction in the price of building material, as there is such general prosperity and such a spirit of development that it forces activity along every line.

Anyone interested in establishing a first-class newspaper or an up-to-date modern hotel will find at Dothan one of the best opportunities existing in the South, and can secure much local co-operation.

Dothan is the gateway and concentration point for Southeast Alabama, and is growing and developing constantly. A glance at the map to anyone interested will indicate its strategic geographical location as a wholesale and distributing center.

Dothan has in the recent past built one of the largest mixed-feed houses in South Alabama, also a well-equipped canning plant, and is now completing an organization for a packing plant. In addition there has recently been completed a large and well-equipped coffin and woodworking factory, and also one of the best equipped crate factories in this section. Starting today, there is in operation an iron foundry which will manufacture such things as cane mills and various other farm implements.

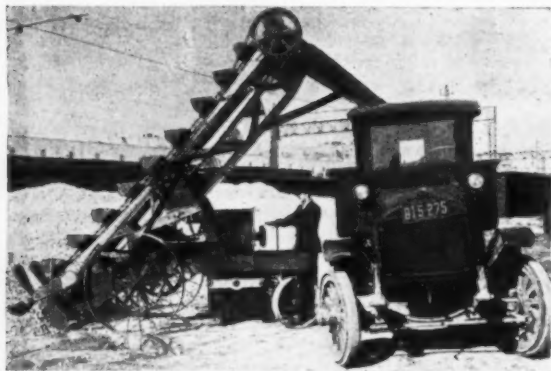
MECHANICAL

A Path-Digging, Self-Feeding, Self-Propelling Wagon Loader.

A new type of machine lately developed, and on which the patent is pending, is a wagon loader equipped with feeding propellers attached to the foot shaft of the machine, which dig the material to a width of six feet, making a path which allows the machine to propel back into the material pile. These feeding propellers are of steel, bolted to cast-steel lugs which are attached to the foot shaft of the elevator. In conjunction with the propellers is a slow-speed worm device which pushes the loader back into the material at the rate of 30 inches a minute.

This wagon loader is also equipped with a backward propelling device which moves it at the rate of 50 feet per minute, and a forward propelling device which propels it at the rate of 100 feet per minute. Furthermore, it is supplied with an eight-H. P. "Novo" or "Ideal" gasoline engine, or a seven-and-a-half-H. P. electric motor of Westinghouse or General Electric make.

The front axle is built of channels with pivoted connection in the center, which takes care of all irregularities in the road. The truck frame is always level, as it is supported at three points. Steering knuckles of automobile type are cast steel of more than



THE NEW HAISS WAGON LOADER AT WORK.

ample size, and are connected through a ball-and-socket connection to the steering wheel of the worm-gear type.

The buckets on the elevator are bolted to two pin chains with eight bolts in each bucket, insuring a very rigid connection. The buckets are each 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and have a capacity of over a half cubic foot. They are built of a high-carbon steel and will outlast malleable iron buckets many times. The manufacturers have machines equipped with this type of bucket loading coke and trap rock for over three years without any noticeable wear to the buckets.

The wheels of the machine are very large, those in front being 24 inches in diameter, with 6-inch tire. The rear wheels are 48 inches in diameter, with 6-inch tires, and all the wheels are equipped with roller bearings. All wearing parts on the machine also have interchangeable bronze bushings.

This machine was developed by the George Haiss Manufacturing Company, Inc., who manufacture it at their works, 141st Street and Rider Avenue to Canal Place, New York City.

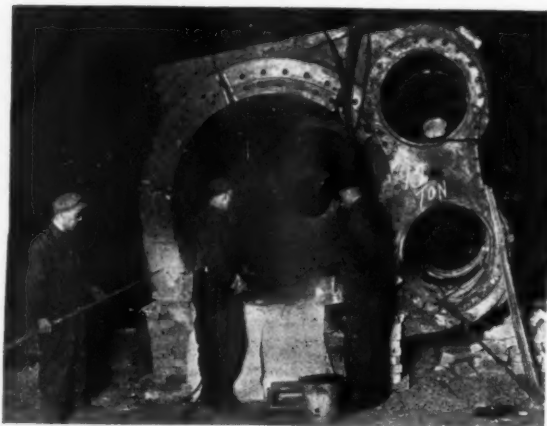
A Long Shutdown Avoided by Oxwelding.

By L. M. MALCHER.

One of the big steel rolling mill engines at the Farrell Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Farrell, Pa., that had been doing its full share in helping to win the war broke down two weeks after the signing of the armistice, having worked constantly up to then on 100 per cent. war orders. In the accident, besides other parts, the left-hand low-pressure steam cylinder, 70 inches inside diameter, of a twin tandem compound reversing engine, was badly fractured as a result of the breaking of a connecting rod at the moment of reversal.

A serious situation confronted the officials of the plant, as it would have taken at least three to three and one-half months

to obtain a new cylinder, in case the broken one could not be repaired in a shorter time. Three hundred and sixty men were thrown out of employment. The broken cylinder was of such size and the damage done was of such a character that a decision whether the cylinder was to be renewed or repaired involved risk on the part of the management. Although considerations of



WELDING THE HUGE LOW-PRESSURE CYLINDER.

expense, as between the cost of purchasing a new cylinder and repairing the old one, were of secondary importance, the cost of repairing was estimated to be about one-third that of a new cylinder.

The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company after careful investigation quickly decided in favor of oxy-acetylene welding. They called upon the job the welding shop of the Oxweld Acetylene Co., Chicago, Ill., to meet the emergency. Three expert welders, accompanied by all necessary equipment, went immediately to Farrell and completed the job under the direction of the writer, who is superintendent of the welding shop. The total time consumed in repairing the low-pressure cylinder, including chipping, preheating and welding, was 72 hours. While dismantling the engine a fracture was discovered in the right-hand, 42 inches diameter, high-pressure cylinder. This fracture also was repaired in about 18 hours. It took just seven days from the time the order was given to the Oxweld Acetylene Co. to complete the entire job.

While welding inside of the cylinder castings the men relieved one another every ten minutes because of the extreme heat deflected back on them during the welding operation. On the outside welding, however, the heat was not so intense, and the men relieved one another every 30 minutes.

Asbestos paper was used to protect the workers and to retain the heat conveyed to the metal from preheating fires of charcoal. Extra-long blowpipes and rods were required for the cracks, which were from 1 to 5 feet long and from 2¼ to 3¾ inches deep. There were seven cracks in the largest cylinder, all at the head end.

After the engine cylinders were machined it was almost impossible to determine where the cracks occurred. The total cost of this repair represents but a small fraction of the replacement cost, but even this saving is insignificant when compared with the disorganization which would have resulted from laying off a large body of trained workmen and with the enormous loss that would have been entailed in a stoppage of production.

Discover Well on Island of Baredito, Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, June 2.—[Special.]—Confirmation has been received here of the recent report that oil has been discovered on the island of Baredito, situated just off the port of Altata, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. According to authentic advices from Altata, the original well has a flow of several thousand barrels a day. It is of the gusher type, and the fact that it was brought in at shallow depth leads to the belief that still greater production may be obtained by deeper drilling, just as is the case in the Tampico region. Japanese interests have secured large oil lease acreage upon adjacent islands and in the coastal region bordering the Gulf of California, it is stated. The discovered well belongs to a Mexican company.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Marked Tree.—Ozark Trail Road Improvement Dist. of Poinsett County, W. H. Dilatush, Secy., let contract Larimer & Burget Bridge Co., Memphis, Tenn., at \$45,000 to construct bridges; four 50-ft. steel-plate girder spans, 18 ft. wide; two 50-ft. steel truss spans, 16 ft. wide; 400 lin. ft. concrete viaduct, 18 ft. wide; 112 lin. ft. short-span bridges, 16 ft. wide; several reinforced concrete culverts; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Augusta.—Richmond County Board of Revenue will construct concrete bridges over Little and Big Spirit creeks; former 42 ft. long and latter 92 ft. long; cost \$14,000; will soon invite bids.

Ga., Cochran.—Bleckley County Comms. let contract Moultrie Construction Co., Moultrie, Ga., to construct bridge; reinforced concrete arches; cost \$26,700; Garrett & Black, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomas County Comms. of Roads and Revenues, S. L. Heald, Clerk, rejected bids (lately noted received until May 16) to erect bridge across Ochlocknee River; invite new bids until June 25; 2240 lin. ft. wood piles; 4398 lin. ft. reinforced concrete piles; 121,511 lbs. steel; 1593 sq. yds. asphalt concrete surfacing; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., 1403 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Thomaston.—Upson County Comms. will construct bridge across Flint River.

La., Alexandria.—Highway Dept., Board of State Engrs., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, will construct concrete bridge; 91.5 cu. yds.; bids until June 10; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—Butler County Comms., Poplar Bluff, and Stoddard County Comms., Bloomfield, Mo., considering construction of bridge across St. Francis River.

Okla., Yale.—City will construct 30x100-ft. concrete bridge; bids until June 9; Clarence A. Wood, Engr.; Chas. F. Ford, City Clerk. See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Tex., Arthur City.—Company organized; H. P. Mayer, Prest.; E. C. Brackon, Secy.; E. H. McGlasson, Treas.; all of Paris, Tex.; construct bridge across Red River.

Tex., Jasper.—Jasper County will construct concrete drainage structure in connection with 20.4 mi. road improvement; bids until June 10; C. P. Hunter, County Engr. See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Road and Bridge Construction.)

Va., Hampton Roads.—Navy Dept., Washing-

ton, D. C., will construct transfer bridge; cost \$125,000; specification No. 3907; bids until June 18. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Ala., Montgomery.—Union Stock Yards let contract Hunger Brothers, Montgomery, to enlarge meat-packing plant; cost \$30,000; increase daily capacity to 7500 hogs, 2500 cattle and 5000 sheep.

Fla., Arcadia.—Standard Growers' Exchange will establish marmalade factory; 75x75 ft.; 2 stories.

Fla., Lake City.—Geo. L. Colburn will establish cannery; tomatoes and beans first year. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Equipment.)

Ga., Powersville.—Taylor Williams Co., G. E. Williams, Mgr., 215 Spring St., Macon, Ga., will erect 50x100-ft. 2-story cannery for peaches, etc.; 100 cars capacity this season; cost \$3000; bids opened May 19. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Island.—James Chagnos, Owensboro, Ky., will erect cannery for tomatoes; purchased machinery.

Ky., Lexington.—Lexington Canning & Mfg. Co., capital \$25,000, incptd. by John W. Coleman and others; can syrup, corn syrup and others.

Miss., Pass Christian.—Gulf Coast Lumber & Mfg. Co. will construct vegetable and seafood canning plant. (See Lumber Manufacturing.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington Packing Co., capital \$150,000, incptd. by C. A. Allen, Prest.; Paul W. Scott, V.-P.; Samuel Biern, Secy.; H. O. Aleshire, Treas.; erect plant; brick and steel structure.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—F. Vernon Aler interested in plan to establish cannery. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Equipment.)

Clayworking Plants.

N. C., Bessmer City.—Bricks.—Climax Clay Co., capital \$15,000, incptd. by J. A. Smith, Prest., and others.

N. C., Cerro Gordo.—Bricks.—Cerro Gordo Brick Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by R. B. Stephens and others.

N. C., Sanford.—Bricks.—Cumnock Brick Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by C. E. Teague and others.

Okla., Tulsa.—Bricks, etc.—Midcontinent Brick & Tile Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by J. H. Sessing and others.

W. Va., St. Albans.—Clay.—Saunders Clay Products Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by T. G. Saunders and others.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Gayosa.—Rainbow Coal Co., capital \$3000, incptd. by R. H. Sartain and others.

Ala., Thomas.—Republic Iron & Steel Co., Birmingham, advises Manufacturers Record: No further action taken regarding construction of by-products coke ovens. (Previously reported preparing to build big coke plant.)

Ala., Kennebunk.—Yolande Coal & Coke Co., J. B. McClary, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, will develop mine; let contracts for building railroad track, installing electrical equipment, hoisting machinery, pumps, etc.; cost \$150,000.

Ark., Greenwood.—Jones Coal Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by Newton A. Jones and others.

Ky., Beaver Creek.—M. E. Brown, Melvin, Ky., purchased coal and timber lands; will develop.

Ky., Eddiesburg.—Black Coal Co. increased capital from \$3000 to \$30,000.

Ky., Harlan.—Harlan Kelliska Coal Co. increased capital from \$75,000 to \$120,000.

Ky., Harlan County.—Alabama Fuel & Iron Co., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., proposes to mine coal; Chas. F. De Bardeleben, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record: Purchased 1640 acres; plans for development not definite now; advise you when decided. (Previously reported buying this land.)

Mo., St. Louis.—E. L. May Coal Co., capital \$6000, incptd. by H. G. May, E. L. May and C. F. Waters.

Okla., Keota.—Midland Valley Coal Co., capital \$40,000, incptd. by A. U. Davidson and others.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Buffalo Coal Co., capital \$75,000, incptd. by A. B. Day, J. F. Shea and D. H. Jenkins.

Tenn., New River.—Buffalo Coal Co., capital \$75,000, incptd. by A. B. Day, John F. Shea and Milton T. Devault, all of Knoxville; leased 1000 acres; will develop; daily output 800 to 1000 tons.

W. Va., Arden.—Radcliff & Somerville Coal Co., Ridgeley, organized; W. A. Somerville, Prest.; Jonathan Radcliff, V.-P. and Secy.; Henry Byers, Mgr.; develop 137 acres; lately noted incptd., capital \$40,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Conveyors.)

W. Va., Kilsyth.—C. E. Lee and Thomas Nichols leased coal land; construct plant.

W. Va., Kilsyth.—C. P. Galloway will develop Cepece coal mine.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Morgantown & Dunkard Producers' Coal Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by A. J. Carlow, B. M. Chaplin, J. L. Hatfield and others.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Morgantown & Dunkard Producers' Coal Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by A. J. Carlow, B. M. Chaplin and John L. Hatfield.

W. Va., Ridgeley.—Radcliff & Somerville Coal Co., capital \$40,000, incptd. by R. A. Radcliff and others.

W. Va., Welch.—Indiana Pocahontas Coal Co., capital \$30,000, incptd. by A. F. Leckie, J. Harvey Williams of Welch, C. B. Early of Williamson, W. Va., and others.

W. Va., Welch.—Indian Pocahontas Coal Co.,

capital \$20,000, incptd. by A. F. Leckie and others.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

La., Baton Rouge—Concrete Tile.—Wallace B. Le Blanc interested in establishment of plant to manufacture concrete tile for road drainage; 18, 24, 30 and 36-in. diam. (See Machinery Wanted—Mixer; Forms; Loader; Trucks and Trailers.)

Tex., Dallas—Cement Products.—Colored Cement Products Co., capital \$2500, incptd. by L. A. Meyers and others.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Corning.—Corning Custom Gin Co., capital \$15,000, incptd. by T. W. Wynne and others.

Miss., Hollandale.—Hollandale Gin Co. will build cotton gin and seedhouse; has plans and specifications; building bids until June 10; Continental Gin Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn.

N. C., Kings Mountain.—Victory Gin Co. organized; erect cotton gin; Liddell Company, Contr., Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Hart Cotton Ginning Co., capital \$10,000, incptd.; L. Fleming, Prest.; S. T. Reid, V.-P.; John Hart, Secy.-Treas., Chickasha, Okla.

Tex., Alvin.—Alvin Gin & Milling Co., capital \$7500, incptd. by J. J. Dodson and others.

Tex., Austin.—Pilot Knob Gin Co., capital \$16,000, incptd. by F. L. Austin and others.

Tex., Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Cotton Compressing Co. will rebuild plant burned at \$200,000 loss.

Tex., McKinney.—McKinney Compress Co. will build additional sheds and improve existing plant; cost \$40,000.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ark., Texarkana.—Liberty Cotton Oil Co., Henry Moors, Jr., Prest., Box 313, let contract to Stewart McGee Construction Co., Little Rock, Ark., to erect cotton-oil mill building; reinforced concrete; cost \$85,000; install oil-mill machinery, engines and boilers; cost \$90,000; daily capacity 50 tons cottonseed; 4 press mills; Witt & Siebert, Archts.

Drainage Systems.

Ark., Dumas.—Desha County Drainage Dist. No. 5 will construct 7 lateral ditches; average depth 7 ft., bottom 10 ft.; clearing 75 acres; bids until June 9; plans from district office; S. A. Banks, Commr. Lately noted to vote \$100,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage, Ditches.)

Ark., Bono.—Comms. Whaley and Ark Slough Drainage Dist. No. 19 of Craighead County, J. H. Ellicott, Secy., will construct 1 main and 1 lateral ditch and 8 small wooden bridges; 200,000 cu. yds. excavation; 120-ft. wooden bridge; bids until June 9; Cobb & Lee, Conslt. Engrs., American Trust Bldg., Jonesboro, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

La., Lake Charles.—Thornwell Drainage Dist. No. 1, Jefferson Davis Parish, organized; E. A. Lyons, Prest.; construct drainage system between Lake Arthur and Lacassine Bayou; main ditch 10 mi. long, bottom 24 to 30 ft., top 40 to 50 ft.; cost \$35,000; drain 11,800 acres. (Lately noted to vote \$35,000 bonds.)

La., Lake Charles.—Bell City Drainage Dist. No. 1 organized; drain 60,000 acres in Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes.

Miss., Marks.—Newsom Lake Drainage Dist. Comms. of Quidman and Tallahatchie Coun-

ties, H. D. Glass, Prest., will construct drainage system; portion to be let as follows: 500,000 cu. yds. main ditch; 100,000 cu. yds. levee embankment; 185 acres grubbing and clearing; 400 ft. corrugated culvert pipe, 24 to 36 in.; bids until June 5. Lately noted bids May 2. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage.)

Mo., Chillicothe.—Rich Hill Drainage Dist. contract to Chas. Reese for system to drain 3000 acres; C. E. Jacoby, Engr., 527 Burkert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—Drainage Dist. No. 7, W. H. Meredith, Chrmn., retained Mr. Davis to make surveys and estimates to construct drainage system; plans to dam Black River, 3 mi. from Leeper.

Tex., Eagle Lake.—Colorado County Drainage Dist. No. 3 let contract to Powis Kenyon, Houston, to construct drainage system; 400,000 cu. yds. ditching; district voted \$110,000 bonds.

Electric Plants.

Fla., Bowling Green.—City votes July 1 on \$20,000 bonds for electric-distributing system and water-works; wiring and poles, cost \$5000; secure electricity, 150 H. P., from Bowling Green Mfg. Co. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Dalton.—Georgia Railway & Power Co. will expend \$6000 to install loop at power station.

La., Natchitoches.—City contemplates remodeling water and electric power plant and to install sewer system. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Cornelius.—City, J. B. Reading, Mayor, will issue \$6000 bonds to install electric-lighting system.

Miss., Coldwater.—Town ordered vote May 30 on \$10,000 bonds for electric-light line from corporate limits to Senatobia. Address The Mayor.

Mo., St. Joseph.—City voted \$500,000 bonds for improving, extending and equipping electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Donna.—Donna Light, Ice & Power Co. increased capital from \$5000 to \$10,200.

W. Va., Spencer.—City will construct 30x40-ft., 1-story, brick electric-light plant building; R. C. Wieland, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Va., Hampton Roads.—Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., will construct electric distributing system; cost \$60,000; bids until June 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Distributing System.)

Fertilizer Factories.

Ala., Troy.—Wiley Fertilizer Co. will rebuild plant burned at \$60,000 loss.

N. C., Wilmington.—Morris Fertilizer Co., Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., let \$125,000 contract to Elliott Building Co., Hickory, N. C., to construct plant buildings; plant annual capacity 75,000 tons. (Lately noted advising Manufacturers Record as follows: Build \$450,000 plant on Cape Fear River; 60-acre site; main fertilizer building 400x225 ft., of mill construction with concrete platforms, floors and columns; mill building 225x100 ft., mill construction with concrete foundations; other buildings of brick and mill construction; install third-rail electric railway; equip dock for 1000 tons daily; electricity from Tidewater Power Co., which will build 7-mi. transmission system with cables under river to supply this plant; annual capacity 75,000 tons fertilizer.)

Va., Petersburg.—W. H. Camp Co., M. C. Camp, Prest., will erect \$50,000 fertilizer factory; Peter Gilchrist, Engr., Charlotte, N. C.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

N. C., Gastonia.—J. A. Butler and R. H. Kennedy organized company with I. R. Wolverton, Supt., Milledgeville, Ga.; erect roller-mill; daily capacity 150 bbls.

Okla., Amorita.—Amorita Milling Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by M. A. Blanchard and others.

Okla., Carnegie.—Farmers Co-operative Mill & Elevator Co., capital \$30,000, incptd. by R. J. Morgan and others.

Okla., Wheatland.—Farmers' Grain & Lumber Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by F. L. Horton and others.

Tenn., Jackson.—Lawrence Mill & Elevator Co., capital \$60,000, incptd. by J. C. Edenton, J. E. Edenton and others.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Security Mill & Feed Co., W. F. Howell, Mgr., purchased plant; convert into sweet feeds, dairy and chicken-feed plant; daily capacity 15 to 20 carloads.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Security Mills & Feed Co., W. S. Howell, Mgr., plans installing machinery to manufacture horse, dairy and scratch feed. (See Machinery Wanted—Feed Machinery.)

Tex., Cleburne.—Farmers' Mill & Grain Co., capital \$20,000, incptd.; J. M. Peacock, Prest.; F. Bramblett, Secy.

Va., Roanoke.—Howery-Taylor Milling Co. will erect \$5000 addition.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ky., Owensboro.—Castings, etc.—Southern Foundry & Mfg. Co. organized; J. J. Trefz, Prest.-Mgr.; F. E. Kattersohn, V.-P.; A. B. McCarty, Secy.; H. F. Coombs, Treas.; let contract to Leo Monarch to erect 45x195-ft. and 119x195-ft. buildings; fireproof; ordinary mill construction; install \$75,000 machinery; acquired Southern Foundry Co. and Hull Pump & Tank Co.; gray-iron castings and gasoline pumps. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$400,000.)

La., Shreveport.—Saws.—J. B. Miner Saw Mfg. Co., J. H. Miner, Prest., Lumberton, Miss., will erect 48x140-ft. fireproof building; cost \$3000; install machinery to manufacture and repair saws.

Mo., Springfield.—Iron Works.—United Iron Works, Kansas City, contemplates increasing capital from \$650,000 to \$2,500,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Bolts, etc.—Maryland Bolt & Forge Co., Falls Rd., will erect 90x100-ft. factory building; cost \$11,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Flour-mill Machinery, etc.—Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co., 6th and Carr Sts., will occupy building to be erected by Frank G. Hauelsen, Sr.; 2 story, 73x128 ft., with elevator and heating plant; C. F. May, Archt., supervise construction.

N. C., Greensboro.—Elevators.—W. J. Westbrook Elevator Co. will establish plant to manufacture freight and passenger elevators.

S. C., Charleston.—Sewing Machines.—Charleston Sewing Machine Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by James Allan and L. J. Yates.

Tex., Dallas.—Well-drilling Machinery.—Mosher Mfg. Co. will double capacity; erect additional buildings and install machinery.

Tex., San Antonio.—Machinery.—Krueger Machinery Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Va., Brookneal.—Foundry.—C. L. Probst, 213½ 9th St., Lynchburg, Va., and others contemplate erection of foundry.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Boiler and Machine Shop.—Hugh Donovan, Jr., will erect boiler plant and machine shop.

W. Va., Star City.—Glass Machinery.—West

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Virginia Chemical Glass Apparatus Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by J. Pantlik and others.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Fort Smith Drilling Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by H. L. Thompson and others.

Ky., Ashland.—Little Paint Oil & Gas Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by W. G. Fluem, A. M. Kelley and others.

Ky., Elizabethtown.—Aetna Oil Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by H. L. James, J. W. Groslin and others.

Ky., Hazard.—Arena Petroleum Co., capital \$300,000, inctpd. by J. E. Johnson, Hazard; E. H. Fuller and A. B. Hall, both of Lexington, Ky.

Ky., Lexington.—Vulcan Oil Co., capital \$300,000, inctpd. by A. E. Rosenberger, L. B. Parsons and E. C. Abbott.

Ky., Louisville.—Warwick Oil & Development Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd. by John Manly, S. C. Frankel, A. J. Kuhn and others.

Ky., Louisville.—Briar Ridge Oil Co., capital \$24,000, inctpd. by Jos. Greenbaum and others.

Ky., Louisville.—Dux Oil Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by L. S. Strong and others.

Ky., Paris.—Lane Oil Co., capital \$600,000, inctpd. by N. B. Moss, John W. Yerkes and O. T. Hinton.

Ky., Whitley City.—Oil Refinery.—Mutual Oil & Refinery Co., capital \$5,000,000, inctpd. by L. G. Campbell of Whitley City, R. W. Strother and C. L. Bell, both of Paris, Ky.

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Claiborne Oil Co., capital \$30,000, inctpd.; G. W. Zoder, Pres.; Thos. R. Hiney, V.-P.; J. W. Hawthorn, Secy.-Treas.

La., Monroe.—Monroe Gas Field Syndicate, capital \$125,000, inctpd.; W. W. Prather, Pres.; T. M. Weber, V.-P. and Treas.; J. B. Haynes, Secy.

La., New Orleans.—Oil Refinery.—Island Refining Corp., Geo. A. Burrell, Pres., Galveston, Tex., will erect oil refinery with daily capacity 5000 bbls.; install facilities for unloading tankers; 784-acre site. (Lately noted inctpd. with \$10,000,000 capital and planning construction of 3 plants with aggregate annual capacity of 5,400,000 bbls. crude oil; 1 plant to manufacture gasoline, gas, oil and coke to be located on Gulf Coast in United States; 1 plant at Palo Blanco, south of Tampico, Mexico and 1 in Cuba, both to produce gasoline and fuel oil.)

La., New Orleans.—New Orleans Gas Light Co., J. D. O'Keefe, receiver, will erect additional unit; increase daily capacity to 11,000,000 cu. ft.

La., Shreveport.—Armistead-Willis-Canfield Drilling Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; W. W. Armistead, Pres.

Louisiana.—Petroleum Company of Louisiana inctpd. by Henry C. Brooks and others of New York.

Md., Baltimore.—Oil-distributing Station.—Mexican Petroleum Corp., 129 Broadway, New York, does not propose refinery; Frederic Ewing, Sales Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record: Not contemplating refinery; at later date probably build oil-distributing station; no plans prepared. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Baltimore.—Oil Refinery, etc.—Standard Oil Co., Pratt and Commerce Sts., has plans and specifications for oil-refinery additions and other improvements; build 46 stills report to cost \$750,000; construct storage tanks for product of new stills; change all con-burning stills to oil-fuel burners, cost reported as \$50,000 to \$75,000; constructing 500x75-ft. dock for largest oil tank ships; increasing

daily refinery capacity by 12,000 bbls. oil; let dock (concrete) contract to Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 922 Munsey Bldg.; having plans for 8 tanks prepared by Ritter-Conley Co., Fairfield, Md. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Northern Oil Co., capital \$750,000, inctpd. by C. S. Frank, Benj. H. Frank and C. J. Frank.

Oklahoma.—Petroleum Company of Oklahoma inctpd. by Jos. W. Krokell and others of New York.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma & Texas Petroleum Co., capital \$2,500,000, inctpd. by Walter W. Weber of Brooklyn, N. Y., Abraham Kipp and Rose Koffler of New York.

Okl., Anadarko.—Anadarko Producers Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by Clyde B. Thompson and others.

Okl., Blackwell.—Oil Refinery.—Modern Refining Co. increased capital from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Okl., Cushing.—Ruska Oil & Gas Co., capital \$200,000, inctpd. by N. Olsen, J. W. Huline and R. J. Gratoit.

Okl., Frederick.—Fred-Thill Oil Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by R. E. Reed and others.

Okl., Fort Cobb.—Farmers' Oil & Gas Co., capital \$20,000, inctpd. by D. H. Meador and others.

Okl., Lawton.—Mid-Southwestern Oil Co., capital \$95,000, inctpd. by R. W. McClure, J. S. Kerans and others.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Lone Wolf Petroleum Co., capital \$200,000, inctpd. by Philip J. Scheuermann and others.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Filling Station.—Magnolia Petroleum Co., 7th and Broadway, will erect filling station and office building; 50x149 ft.; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel on top of slab roof; cement floors; cost \$172,000; Hawk & Parr, Archts.; Chas. M. Dunning Construction Co., Contr.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Rose Petroleum Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by Ralph A. Rose, F. L. Hunzicker and others.

Okl., Pauls Valley.—Davis Oil Co., capital \$75,000, inctpd. by R. B. Lee and others.

Okl., Paden.—Northeastern Oklahoma Oil & Gas Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by G. A. Hunt, M. A. Vaughn, both of Paden, and W. L. Sanders, Headton, Okla.

Okl., Tulsa.—Daisy Belle Petroleum Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by L. N. Butts and others.

Okl., Tulsa.—Fulton Oil & Gas Co. chartered by H. F. White and others; capital \$100,000.

Okl., Tulsa.—Lawrence Petroleum Co., capital \$250,000, inctpd. by C. F. Hopkins and others.

Okl., Wewoka.—Riverbed Oil & Gas Co., capital \$35,000, inctpd. by J. W. Smith and others.

S. C., Charleston.—Oil Refinery.—Standard Oil Co. has plans and specifications for oil refinery on Cooper River; daily capacity 7500 bbls. crude oil; equipment to include 12 crude distillate re-running and 36 tube-type pressure stills, several steam stills, continuous naphtha-treating plants, refined oil-treating plants, etc.; build steel tanks for 500,000 bbls. capacity; pump from tankers to pipe line 1 mi. long; awarded all contracts. (Lately noted buying 127-acre site for this additional plant.)

S. C., McCormick.—Kentucky-Carolina Oil Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by J. A. Tolbert, R. G. Killingsworth, C. C. Morgan and others.

Tenn., Jonesboro.—Arkansas Oil & Development Co., capital \$200,000, inctpd. by O. E. Cartwright, C. A. Blanton, C. T. Carpenter and others.

Tex., Amarillo.—Ranch Creek Oil & Gas Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by D. S. Kritzer, W. O'Brien and F. M. Haggood.

Tex., Austin.—Oil Refinery.—La Porte Oil & Refining Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., Brownwood.—Oil Refinery.—General Oil & Refining Co., capital \$1,000,000, inctpd.; L. A. Lane, Pres.; Jas. M. Simms, V.-P.; L. W. Hammond, Secy.

Tex., El Paso.—Tex Mex Oil Co., capital \$500,000, inctpd.; H. B. Stevenson, Pres.; A. J. Binford, V.-P.; A. E. Skeats, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Galveston.—Gulf Petroleum Co. inctpd. by Samuel B. Howard and others of New York; capitalization \$500,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Filling Station.—Jas. Harrison let contract to Bryce Building Co. to erect filling station; cost \$15,000.

Tex., Iowa Park.—McReynolds Oil & Refining Co. organized; develop 29,960 acres oil land leases in Texas and Kansas. Address care of American Finance & Credit Co., Mills Bldg., New York.

Tex., Midland.—Texas-West Virginia Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$1,000,000; I. M. Scott, Pres.; C. A. Bowers, Treas.; both of Wheeling, W. Va.; develop 5000 acres oil land.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—People's Oil & Gas Co., capital \$30,000, inctpd. by J. M. Potts and others.

Tex., New Braunfels.—Seidemann Oil Co., capital \$125,955, inctpd. by Harry Landa, Adolph Seidemann and R. E. Kloepper.

Tex., Sherman.—Texas-Oklahoma Oil & Gas Co., capital \$125,000, inctpd. by J. F. Tinsman and others.

Tex., Sherman.—United Savings Oil Assn., capital \$500,000, organized by John Marshall, C. A. Shock and others.

Tex., Stamford.—Valley Oil Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by C. K. Allen and others.

Tex., Walters.—Aldridge Oil & Gas Co., capital \$125,000, inctpd. by Jno. Aldridge and others.

W. Va., Shinnston.—Shinnston Gas Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by V. L. Hornor of Lumberport, W. Va., and others.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Attalla.—Attalla Ice & Storage Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; E. D. Jordan, Pres.; R. C. Smith, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.; P. E. Cull, Secy.; all of Gadsden, Ala.

Md., Baltimore.—St. Agnes Hospital, Sisters of Charity, Wilkens Ave., will erect 1-story and basement 89x36-ft. cold-storage and store-rooms; cost \$20,000; John T. Bramble, Archt., 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.

Tex., Donna.—Donna Light, Ice & Power Co. increased capital from \$5000 to \$10,300.

Iron and Steel Plants.

Md., Sparrows Point.—Iron Furnace, etc.—Bethlehem Steel Corp., W. F. Taylor, Gen. Mgr., will invest \$5,000,000 for additions; build 250-ton tilting open-hearth furnace at furnace plant, plant for producing sheets and 12-mill unit doubling present tin-plate plant; plans and specifications being prepared. (This expenditure is additional to others previously announced.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Rolling Mill.—Scullin Steel Co., 6700 Manchester Ave., will build \$2,000,000 rolling mill with monthly capacity 10,000 tons finished materials; roll merchant bars, light rails, structural shapes, etc.; all-steel buildings; overhead cranes; 10-acre site; plans and specifications provide for future units increasing plant to \$20,000,000 investment with

monthly capacity 60,000 to 75,000 tons; Perrin & Marshall, Engrs.-Archts., New York.

W. Va., Weirton—Steel Plant, etc.—Weirton Steel Co. will build additions, including initial steel plant of seven 100-ton open-hearth furnaces for daily capacity 1500 tons; consume this tonnage in present tinplate, hoop and band mills, hot and cold-rolled strip mills; construct 40-in. blooming mill; let contract to Morgan Construction Co., Worcester, Mass., for 18 and 20-inch finishing mill to roll slabs, sheet bars and small billets; completed 600-ton daily capacity blast furnace (announced last year) and has plans for 3 additional furnaces; probably not begin construction second furnace until steel plant has been completed. (This is a \$30,000,000 corporation with tinplate plant and finishing mills at Weirton and tinplate plants at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, O.)

Land Developments.

Ala., Anniston.—Walco Land Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by D. B. Catlin and others.

Ala., Wilton.—Wilton Land & Improvement Co., capital \$12,000, inctpd. by Geo. R. Moore, O. P. Head and others.

Ark., Blytheville.—Northeast Arkansas Land Co., \$10,000, inctpd. by A. C. Lange and others.

Ark., Stuttgart.—St. Francis Valley Land Co., capital \$40,000, inctpd. by A. E. Moran, H. E. Peck and others.

Fla., Miami Beach.—Miami Beach Bay Shore Co., capital \$1,000,000, inctpd. by Carl G. Fisher, Thos. J. Pancoast, Frank O. Van Deren and others.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Ben W. Montgomery retained E. S. Draper, 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, to plan improvements to home grounds, including brick drives, walks, garden, lattice work, garage, etc.

S. C., St. George.—St. George Land & Development Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by T. A. Patrick and others.

Tex., Belton.—City votes June 17 on \$25,000 bonds to establish parks. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Hedgesville.—Tilhance Orchard Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by T. R. Butts and others.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Deal-Powers Lumber Co., capital \$300,000, inctpd. by R. C. Powers, R. T. Elgin, G. E. Deal and others.

La., Echo.—Merceron Lumber & Shingle Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by B. August Merceron, Prest.; Edward W. Thompson, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; both of Echo; J. M. S. Whittington, V.-P., Alexandria, La.

Miss., Pass Christian.—Gulf Coast Lumber & Mfg. Co. will construct saw and planing-mill, drykiln and box factory; also vegetable and seafood canning plant; install steam-power boiler.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—E. R. Butler, Chicago, and others purchased 69,000 acres timber land; plan to cut timber and build sawmills for hardwood lumber.

Okla., Wheatland.—Farmers' Grain & Lumber Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by F. L. Horton and others.

Tenn., Newcomb.—Newcomb Hardwood Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Tex., Canton.—Canton Lumber Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by M. G. Sanders and others.

Tex., Dawson.—Dawson Lumber Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by F. E. McPherson and others.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—B. W. Owens Lumber Co., capital \$40,000, inctpd. by B. W. Owens and others.

Va., Lexington.—Lexington Lumber Corp., capital \$75,000, chartered; John N. Notinger, Prest.; E. T. Robinson, Secy.

Va., Pulaski.—R. A. Raper, Wytheville, Va., and others purchased 3000 acres timber land; install 2 sawmills.

Metal-Working Plants.

Tenn., Nashville.—Tin Cans.—Federal Can Co. (lately noted inctpd. with \$100,000 capital) organized; office, 404 Commercial Club; W. D. Trabue, Prest.-Mgr.; C. S. Brown, V.-P.; V. S. Tupper, Secy.; install \$25,000 equipment for daily capacity 30,000 tin cans. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Equipment.)

Tex., Ferris.—Needles.—American Art Needle Co., capital \$125,000, inctpd. by W. E. Weatherford of Ferris, John B. Stephenson and T. A. Ausley, both of Dallas, Tex.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Brass Products.—West Virginia Metal Products Corp., capital \$2,500,000, chartered; J. E. Watson, Prest.; M. L. Hutchinson, V.-P. and Treas.; Geo. M. Alexander, Secy.; build \$1,500,000 plant; include brass rolling mill; fuse copper, spelter and other alloys into brass by gas furnaces; in future, use electric furnaces; has 25-acre site; Jas. M. Boyle, Engr., 14 Wall St., New York.

Mining.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Central Development Co., capital \$200,000, inctpd. by Fort Smith and Los Angeles capitalists.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Central Co-operative Syndicate, capital \$500,000, inctpd. by Fort Smith and Los Angeles capitalists.

Ga., Elberton.—Granite.—R. F. Coggins, E. B. Green and others organized company; capital \$100,000; quarry and dress granite.

Ky., Fulton.—Fluorspar.—Cumberland River Spar Mining Co., capital \$250,000, inctpd. by Wm. H. Spradlin, W. M. Nailling and C. E. Kaiser.

N. C., Lexington.—Mineral Products Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by R. L. Burkhead, H. M. Ulmer and W. O. Burgen.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Waxahache Mining Co. increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Oklahoma.—Granite.—Superior Red Granite Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by A. A. Lilly, P. A. Holman and C. H. Peters, all of Charleston, W. Va.

Tex., Houston.—Clay.—Texas Oil, Gas & Mineral Development Co., W. C. Munn, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., 294 Gulf Bldg., plans installation clay mining equipment, with 2 mi. railway or aerial tram system for hills and gulleys. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery; Rails; Conveyors.)

Va., Bland County.—Manganese.—John L. Crockett, Bluefield, W. Va., acquired manganese property.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ala., Tuskegee Institute.—Coal Trestle.—Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, Robt. R. Taylor, Director of Industries, contemplates building reinforced concrete trestle, 160 ft. long, to carry coal to power-house; invites plans and estimates. (See Machinery Wanted—Trestle.)

D. C., Washington.—Wall.—District Comms., Room 511, District Bldg., will reconstruct portion of wall on Canal Road, between Aqueduct Bridge and Foundry Branch; bids until June 19. (See Machinery Wanted—Wall Construction.)

Fla., Miami.—Seawall.—T. B. Escott will construct seawall; fill in 200-ft. bay front; cost \$20,000.

Ky., Addison.—Lock and Dam.—U. S. Engineer Office, Louisville, Ky., will construct lock and abutment for dam No. 45, Ohio

River; bids until June 19. (See Machinery Wanted—Lock and Dam.)

La., New Orleans.—Bulkhead.—U. S. Engineer Office, Customhouse, will construct bulkhead at Southwest Pass, Mississippi River; bids until June 25. (See Machinery Wanted—Bulkhead.)

Va., Quantico.—Wharf.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, will construct wharf; cost \$140,000; bids until June 18; specifications 3910. (See Machinery Wanted—Wharf.)

Tex., Sulphur Springs.—Levee.—Hopkins-Delta Levy Dist. Supvrs. ordered vote on \$175,000 bonds for completion of levee work in Sulphur River bottom; reclaim 15,000 acres.

Va., Newport News.—Dredging.—U. S. Government let contract to Sanford & Brooks Co., Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, at \$370,312.50 for dredging.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham.—Laundry.—Peerless Laundry Corp., capital \$250,000, chartered; Robert R. Meyer, Prest.; E. O. Stafford, V.-P.; C. E. Mason, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa.—Laundry.—White Star Laundry, capital \$50,000, inctpd. by L. H. Hale, Prest.; C. C. Burns, V.-P.; T. N. Lawrence, Secy.; H. T. Richards, Mgr.

Ga., Milltown.—Sweet Potato Curing.—W. L. Miller organized company to erect plant for sweet potato curing; capacity 10,000 bu.

Ky., Covington.—Heating Plant.—Community Furnaces Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by Harry E. Stacy and others.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Electrical Appliances.—Davis Electrical Repair & Sales Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by J. H. Martin and others.

Mo., Carthage.—Elevator.—McDaniel Milling Co. let contract to Southwestern Engineering Co., Springfield, Mo., at \$70,000 to erect elevator.

Mo., St. Louis.—Hauling.—Mercantile Delivery Service Co. inctpd. by Wm. H. Marquard, Geo. Schrepfer and others.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Fire-department Equipment. City, John C. Whitsell, Mayor, voted \$50,000 bonds for motorizing fire department.

N. C., Goldsboro.—Builders' Supplies.—Builders' Supply Co. organized by F. B. Short, Secy. and Treas. of Enterprise Lumber Co., Mount Olive, N. C., and others.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Publishing.—Oklahoma Lender, John Hagol, Mgr., Box 777, will erect 2-story and basement 80x30-ft. building; construction by owner; equipment purchased. (Lately noted to erect.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Construction.—Globe Construction Co., capital \$40,000, inctpd. by H. C. King and others.

S. C., Awensdaw.—Crushed Shell.—Carolina Crushed Shell Co., H. G. Leiding, Prest., 144 E. Bay St., Charleston, S. C., let contract to A. J. Sackett, S. E. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 1st St., Baltimore, Md., to erect building; install machinery; plant cost \$15,000. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$15,000.)

S. C., Florence.—Dairy.—Central Milk Station, capital \$7500, inctpd. by R. L. Reaves, Geo. W. Williamson and Charles F. Luhrs.

S. C., Greer.—Transportation.—Greer Transportation & Machine Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by C. E. Crosby, Greenville; J. L. Sanders, Chester, S. C., and C. E. Smith, Greer, S. C.

Tenn., Jackson.—Grain Elevator.—Lawrence Mill & Elevator Co., capital \$60,000, inctpd. by J. C. Edenton, J. E. Edenton and others.

Tex., Alvin.—Laundry.—W. M. Gould will erect building for laundry.

Tex., Bay City.—Laundry.—Phoenix Laundry

Co., capital \$30,000, inctpd. by T. L. Lewis and others.

Tex., Eastland—Construction.—Eastland Construction Co., capital \$3000, inctpd. by J. L. Hill and others.

Tex., Fort Worth—Building.—Carb Building Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by John Stein and others.

Tex., Houston—Publishing.—Houston Press Publishing Co. will erect 1-story, 83x101-ft. brick building; fireproof; cost \$10,000; bids until June 9; Jones & Tabor, Archts., 506 Binz Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Electric Service.—Houston Electrical Service Co., 1405 Main St., organized; E. S. Van Dyke, Prest.-Mgr., Box 1463; R. G. Clayton, V.-P.; W. J. Carter, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Pharr—Laundry.—Valley Laundry Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by C. L. Fortson and others.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Natorium.—McMann Construction Co. will construct brick and concrete natatorium; cost \$10,000; C. B. White, Archt.

Va., Grundy—Tie Creosoting.—C. W. McCoy may establish tie-creosoting plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Creosoting Equipment.)

Va., Norfolk—Contracting.—Gusher's, capital \$10,000, inctpd.; Gus Kahn, Prest.; Herman M. Shapiro, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Building.—Enterprise Building Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; John T. Scott, Prest.; S. B. Stanfield, Secy.

Va., Petersburg—Transfer.—Southern Transfer Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; W. P. Kevan, Prest.; W. B. Cole, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Electrical Appliances.—Coleman-Miller Electric Co. organized; Jas. A. Miller, Prest., 516 W. Grace St.; electrical appliances and equipment. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Appliances, etc.)

Va., Waynesboro—Publishing.—Blue Ridge Publishing Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd.; H. M. Magie, Prest.; R. P. Black, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston—Transfer.—Charleston Transfer Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by E. A. Wright, D. H. Gay and others.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Evaporated Milk.—Ernest Clapp, 1920 S. Twelfth Ave., plans evaporated milk factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Evaporating Equipment.)

Ala., Birmingham—Clothing.—Magic City Mfg. Co. organized; F. A. Hamle, Mgr.; manufacture washable garments; has building; installed 28 machines. (See Machinery Wanted—Textiles, etc.; Boxes.)

Ala., Calvert—Rosin and Turpentine.—National Reduction Co. will erect rosin and turpentine plant; Arthur D. Little, Inc., Archt.-Bldr., Cambridge, Mass.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Bottling.—Coca-Cola Bottling Works, S. J. Barnett, Mgr., will erect 25x53-ft. addition to plant; reinforced concrete floors; for storage-room, etc.; cost \$7000; install automatic machinery.

Ark., Little Rock—Candy.—Wm. Schmand Candy Co., 118 W. 8th St., let contract to Chas. F. Shay to erect brick and concrete building; cost \$14,000; install \$3000 machinery. (Lately noted to erect.)

Ark., Pine Bluff—Batteries.—Dixie Battery & Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$12,000 to \$25,000.

Fla., Tampa—Candy.—F. A. Torre and J. F. Willson will organize company; capital \$50,000; erect plant to manufacture candy from oranges and grapefruit.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Bakery.—A. B. C. Company, South Beach St., will erect bakery;

60x100-ft. brick building; 50 windows; install \$3000 oven with hourly capacity 18,000 loaves.

Ga., Atlanta—Hats.—American Hat Manufacturing Co., B. Goettinger, Prest., will erect 3-story and basement 60x185-ft. building; reinforced concrete skeleton frame, columns, girders and wall beams; mill-construction floors; top floor lighted with saw-tooth construction roof; steam boiler; electric elevator; cost \$35,000; Walker & Chase, Archts., Atlanta Trust Bldg.

Ga., Columbus—Ice Cream.—Kinnett Ice Cream Co., capital \$35,000, inctpd. by J. D. Kinnett, C. E. Westbrook and others.

Ga., Savannah—Bags.—Mente & Co., J. C. Werner, Prest., New Orleans, will establish plant to mfr. burlap and cotton bags; leased four warehouses; E. L. Whitney, Mgr.

Ky., Lexington—Syrup.—Lexington Syrup Canning & Mfg. Co., capital \$35,000, inctpd. by Milton Sanchez, John W. Coleman and others.

Ky., Lexington—Chemicals.—Lexington Chemical Mfg. Co., 339 W. Vine St., organized; A. C. Thomas, Prest.; H. M. Hubbard, V.-P.; J. E. Curry, Secy.-Treas.; W. L. Thompson, Mgr.; has plant. (Lately noted inctpd.)

Ky., Smithfield—Chemical and Lumber.—Clay Chemical & Lumber Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by C. A. Candale, W. T. Crum and others.

La., Baton Rouge—Bakery.—Golden Rule Bakery, capital \$5000, inctpd. by Abner C. Hernandez and others.

La., Lake Charles—Bakery.—Gerlach Baking Co. will remodel purchased building and equip as baking plant; install electric-driven dough mixers, moulders and wrappers; cost \$15,000; daily output 5000 loaves.

Mo., Kansas City—Fruit-tree Sprays, etc.—Rex Company will erect plant to manufacture fruit-tree sprays, stock dips, etc.

Mo., St. Louis—Drugs, etc.—United Drug Co., F. N. DeRosset, Gen. Mgr., Boston, Mass., will erect 8-story plant manufacturing drugs, candies, brushes, etc.; cost \$2,000,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Shoes.—W. F. Moore Shoe Co., capital \$35,000, inctpd. by William F. Moore, Joseph E. Harding and others.

Mo., St. Louis—Blue Bird Appliance Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by W. S. Ireland, F. E. Hazard and others.

Mo., St. Louis—Gelatin.—American Gelatin Products Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by Frank M. Mason and others.

Mo., St. Louis—Piston Rings.—Trione Piston Ring Co., Pontiac Bldg., let contract to Frul-Colnon Contracting Co. to erect following: one 1-story 100x180-ft., two 1-story 60x120-ft. and two 1-story 60x53-ft. steel frame, steel sash, wood roof buildings and 2-story 60x120-ft. reinforced concrete building; composition roof; concrete slab or oak plank floor; steam heating plant; cost \$130,000; La. Beaume & Klein, Archts. (Lately noted organized, etc.)

Mo., St. Louis—Bags.—Bemis Bros. Bag Co., 601 S. 4th St., let contract to Frul-Colnon Contracting Co., 502 Merchants Laclede Bldg., to erect addition to factory; cost \$75,000; Klipstein & Rathmann, Archts., 1501 Chemical Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—Dyes.—Jno. L. Dabbs and others are reported to establish dye-manufacturing plant.

N. C., Lexington—J. L. Young let contract to D. K. Cecil to erect 2-story brick factory building; cost \$6500.

N. C., Middlesex—Excelsior.—G. S. Vought contemplates establishing excelsior factory.

N. C., Raleigh—Tobacco.—Wake Tobacco Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by W. L. Wiggs, J. K. Barrow and others.

Okla., Duncan—Sprouse Mfg. Co. inctpd. by J. L. Sprouse and others; capital \$40,000.

Okla., Durant—Candy.—Durant Candy Co., K. F. Hodgess, Prest.-Mgr., 717 N. 10th St., will install candy-manufacturing machinery; cost \$2000; has building. Lately noted inctpd., capital \$6000. (See Machinery Wanted—Candy Machinery.)

Okla., Oklahoma City—Rubber.—Red Seal Rubber Mfg. Co., capital \$10,000, inctpd. by I. N. Evans, R. M. Funk, Oklahoma City, and W. R. Snook, El Reno.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Chemicals.—Hazelrigg Laboratories, capital \$50,000, inctpd.; Virgil T. Hazelrigg, Prest.; William A. Walker, Secy.; J. E. Harbison, Treas.; erect plant to manufacture chemicals.

Okla., Tulsa—Mattresses.—Jas. N. Clay of United Mattress & Machinery Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., will establish mattress factory.

S. C., Greenville—Steam Washers.—Automatic Steam Washer Co., capital \$30,000, inctpd.; T. J. Goodlett, Prest.; J. L. Costner, V.-P.; J. K. Bray, Secy.; E. E. Stone, Treas.

Tenn., Bristol—Creamery.—Holston Creamery Co., Moore St., will erect 40x100-ft. brick building; fireproof construction; concrete foundation.

Tenn., Kingston—Candy.—Bunch Candy Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by H. C. Bunch and others.

Tenn., Knoxville—Germicide.—Invigorol Chemical Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by Thos. E. Hennessy, H. D. Brown and Roy S. Johnston; manufacture germicide; daily capacity 1000 bottles.

Tex., Beaumont—Bottling.—Union Bottling Works, capital \$3000, inctpd. by Tony Ippolito and others.

Tex., El Paso—Bakery, etc.—Standard Grocery Co., Texas and Virginia Sts., will erect 2-story building; bakery and cold-storage plant; cost \$75,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Hellum.—Navy Dept., Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, will build \$500,000 helium production plant; buildings will include a 2-story 62x40-ft. frame stucco office and laboratory; 1-story 400x40-ft. concrete storehouse; 1-story 290x47-ft. concrete compression building; 1-story 190x68-ft. concrete separation building; 1-story 49x49-ft. concrete boiler and pumphouse; 1-story 27x17-ft. pressure reducer-house; 1-story 10x10-ft. concrete nitrogen cylinder-house; 1-story 86x20-ft. wood-carbon dioxide removal building; 1-story, 19x12-ft. wood lime-mixing shed; 66x48 and 20x10-ft. steel transformer towers; construction by Central Contracting Co., Houston, Tex.; piping by Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C. (Supersedes previous item.)

Tex., Fredericksburg—Medicine.—Anti-Seyma Dental Medicine Co., capital \$5000, inctpd. by G. Chisholm and others.

Tex., San Antonio—Bakery.—Richter Steam Bakery, Laredo and Durango Sts., will erect 2-story and basement 100x200-ft. concrete, steel and glass bakery; cost without equipment \$70,000; plans being drawn; double capacity of plant; daily output to be 40,000 loaves.

Va., Abingdon—Creamery.—Farmers' Mutual Creamery, capital \$10,000, inctpd.; J. T. Clark, Prest.; W. E. Mingen, Secy.

Va., Lynchburg—Shoes.—Craddock-Terry Co. will erect addition to factory; cost \$30,000.

Va., Bristol—Creamery.—Holston Creamery Co., D. J. Hart, Prest.-Mgr., will erect 2-story 40x110-ft. brick building; concrete foundation; install 20-ton refrigeration equipment; ice cream, butter, pasteurizing milk, etc.

Va., Roanoke—Creamery.—Clover Creamery Co. will erect 3-story brick and concrete 75x72-ft. building; cost \$50,000; plans by G. W. Donohue and Harry Seick, Archts. of Cream-

ery Package & Mfg. Co., Chicago and Philadelphia.

W. Va., Bluefield—Rubber Stamp.—E. Roy Yost, Graham, Va., and others interested in establishing plant to manufacture rubber stamps.

Va., South Boston—Tobacco.—South Boston Tobacco Co., Mosely Bendall, Mgr., Wilborn Ave., will install machinery for redrying plant; cost \$15,000; daily capacity 40,000 lbs. (See Machinery Wanted—Redrying Machine; Hydraulic Press; Motors; Boiler, etc.)

W. Va., Charleston—Bakery.—Purity Baking Co., 1007 Bigley Ave., W. F. Grady, Mgr., will erect 65x82-ft. building; construction by owner with sub-contracts; Kyle & Wilkins, Archts.; W. B. Price, Consult. Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Parkersburg—Shoes.—Graham Bumgarner Shoe Co. will erect 5-story brick building.

W. Va., Wheeling—Bottles.—North Wheeling Glass Bottle Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$130,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Beverage.—Tri-State Beverage Co., capital \$5000, inceptd. by August Meyer and others; manufacture soft drinks.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Automobiles.—Ranger Motor Sales Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by W. E. Hammers, Prest.; Charles Wegelin, V.-P.; G. B. Dodd, Secy.-Treas. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ala., Montgomery—Garage.—A. P. McKeithen, Bell St., will erect 1-story garage, showroom and office; cost \$10,000; Frederick Ausfeld, Archt.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Automobile.—United Motor Sales Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by C. J. Lanahan, J. V. Culpepper and others.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Garage.—J. T. Pullen, 6th St., will erect 45x132-ft. building.

Ark., Arkadelphia—Garage.—Arkadelphia Motor Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by F. S. De Lamar and others.

Ark., Dermott—Garage.—H. Thane, Arkansas City, Ark., let contract to Blythe & De Laney, Little Rock, to erect 80x140-ft. brick garage; gravel roof; concrete floor; cost \$20,000; Thompson & Harding, Archts., Little Rock. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Dermott—Garages.—Baxter & Blythe will erect double building; 40x120 ft. and 40x140 ft.; construction by company; install garage equipment; Thompson & Harding, Archts.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—U. S. Post-office Dept. will erect and equip garage; bids until June 19; plans from First Asst. Postmaster-Genl. (See Machinery Wanted—Garage Equipment.)

D. C., Washington—Garages.—Mary B. Swain Thompson, 1430 Colorado Road N. W., let contract to A. D. Brown, 123 W St. N. W., to erect 4 garages; 1 story, 20x10 ft.; cost \$2200.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—R. H. Bailey, 1429 Fairmount St. N. W., will erect 1-story 80x20-ft. building; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington—Garages.—M. B. Korman, Evans Bldg., let contract to W. A. Kimmel, Evans Bldg., to erect 4 garages; 1 story, 10x20 ft.; cost \$5000; Spieden & Spieden, Archts., 1403 New York Ave.

D. C., Washington—Garages.—E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore St. N. W., let contract to D. E. Nichols, Real Estate Trust Bldg., to erect 2 garages; 1 story, 20x10 ft. and 20x20 ft.; cost \$3578.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Wm. J. Flatheers, 737 15th St. N. W., let contract to Weller Construction Co., 816 14th St. N. W., to erect

1-story 25x23-ft. building; cost \$2500; B. Stanley Simmons, Archt., District National Bank Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Garage.—R. S. Nicholson will erect garage; cost \$10,000; Marks & Sheftall, Archts.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage, etc.—J. H. Lifsey-Smith Co., J. R. Smith, Prest., W. Peachtree St. and Baltimore Pl., will erect 2-story 150x110-ft. concrete building; cost \$100,000; A. Ten Eyke Brown, Archt.; sales station, garage and repair shop.

Ga., Augusta—Salesroom and Filling Station.—G. M. Jones will equip salesroom; let contract to Van Ormer to erect building; terra-cotta finish; cost \$30,000; filling station connected with salesroom; G. Floyd Preacher, Archt.

Ga., Augusta—Automobiles.—Woodward Motor Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by L. W. Woodward and W. W. Woodward.

Ga., Augusta—Automobiles.—Weathers & Gerrard will erect auto sales building; cost \$50,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt.

Ky., Covington—Garage.—Harry C. Sprinks, 5th and Monmouth Sts., let contract to Frank G. Ader Construction Co., 6th and Saratoga Sts., to erect 1-story 66x115-ft. building; cost \$14,000.

Ky., Louisville—Automobile.—Kean-Myers Motor Sales Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd. by John J. Kean, Sr., John J. Kean, Jr., and Raymond F. Myers.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—Howard Hubbard, care of Maryland Transfer Co., 1200 American Bldg., will erect 2-story garage and man's quarters; cost \$40,000; Thos. Welis Piesch, Archt., American Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Geo. H. Hissey, 17 W. Cross St., will erect 1-story 47x83-ft. building; cost \$7500; plans prepared.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Selenkow Brothers, 2310 Madison Ave., will erect 1-story 48x121-ft. building; cost \$15,000; Geo. R. Callis, Archt., Catonsville, Md.

Md., Boonsboro—Garage.—Evan Smith will erect garage.

Miss., Oxford—Garage.—Grenada Ford Agency will erect 1-story-and-basement 50x125-ft. reinforced concrete building; Mann & Gatliff, Archts., Memphis, Tenn.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—O. B. Shaw, 3700 Agnes St., let contract to erect 1-story 38x50-ft. building.

Mo., St. Louis—Auto Repair.—Reliable Auto Repair Co., capital \$2500, inceptd. by J. M. Brenizer and others.

S. C., Aiken—Automobiles.—J. M. Holley will erect auto sales building; cost \$20,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Augusta, Ga.

N. C., Charlotte—Garage.—E. D. Latta will erect 65x250-ft. garage; cost \$60,000; W. H. Peeps, Archt.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobiles.—General Equipment Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd. by H. S. Hall, Isaac Hardeman and others.

N. C., Greensboro—Garage.—R. G. Sloan Motor Co. will occupy 2-story 112x57-ft. brick and steel construction garage to be erected by Couch & Shaffer; J. L. Crouse, Contr.

N. C., Lexington—Garage.—John A. Young Motor Co., Main St., will erect 2-story brick garage; cost \$3000.

Okla., Ardmore—Supply Station.—M. & C. Supply Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by Don A. Cochran, Earl C. Morris and Homer Hinkle.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Motor Cars.—Oldsmobile Motor Co. chartered by J. N. Tucker and others; capital \$250,000.

Okla., Tulsa—Automobile Appliances.—Economy Car Appliance Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd.

by Samuel A. Boorstin, E. J. Taylor, Tulsa, and John D. Fallyer, Seymore, Mo.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage, etc.—Armour & Company, Chicago, will erect 3-story and basement 75x117-ft. building; garage and branch warehouse; cost \$175,000; bids until May 31; R. C. Clark, Archt., care of Armour & Company.

S. C., Florence—Service Station.—Auto Service Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd.; Charles F. Commander, Prest.; C. M. Richardson, V.-P.; E. L. Dickson, Secy.-Mgr.; W. M. Martin, Treas.; erect 3-story fireproof building; cost \$20,000; install repair-shop equipment.

S. C., Rockhill—Garage.—G. H. Greene let contract to A. F. Hester to erect 2-story 48x135-ft. building; tile walls; granite front and plate-glass windows.

S. C., Spartanburg—Garage.—Ben W. Montgomery retained E. S. Draper, 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, to prepare plans for garage. (See Land Developments.)

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Bryan Transfer Co., 17 Center St., let contract to Moudy & Company to erect 3-story 145x75-ft. reinforced concrete building; fireproof; cost \$35,000.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobiles.—Superior Motor Co., capital \$110,000, inceptd. by R. R. Prest, A. B. Lewis and Robert Wilson.

Tenn., Nashville—Automobile Accessories.—Mississippi Automobile & Accessories Co., capital \$75,000, inceptd. by F. E. Price, J. A. Thompson and A. R. Cayce.

Tenn., Pulaski—Automobile.—Martin Motor Co., capital \$5000, inceptd. by W. F. Martin and others.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Garage.—Reed Automobile Co. will erect 40x50-ft. addition to garage; brick and concrete; cost \$4000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Garage.—Flourney & Modlin, Monroe St., let contract to Bryce Building Co. to erect building; cost \$13,000.

Tex., Houston—Garage, etc.—Foster Building Co. let contract to American Construction Co. to erect 125x250-ft. reinforced concrete and hollow-tile building; composition roofing; concrete and tile floor; cost \$60,000.

Va., Brookneal—Garage.—C. L. Probst, 213½ 9th St., Lynchburg, Va., and others, will erect 2 garages.

Va., Lynchburg—Garage, etc.—C. E. Heald will erect garage, laundry and servants' quarters; cost \$10,000; Craighill & Cordwell, Archts.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Max Colman, 198 Cumberland St., let contracts to A. M. Johnson, Arcade Bldg.; Bonn Roofing & Cornice Co., 129 Plume St., and Tomlinson & Branch to erect 1-story 47x75-ft. building; cost \$7000; public garage.

Va., Norfolk—Garage, etc.—T. Ramsey Taylor, 1803 Chabonne Ave., let contract to L. McCloud, 1701 Colley Ave., to erect garage and residence; cost \$6000.

Va., Portsmouth—Garage.—Beazley & Blanford, High St., will erect building; cost \$15,000.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—Seventh Street Garage Co., 30 N. 9th St., capital \$5000, inceptd.; L. H. Kemp, Prest.; L. J. Chatwood, V.-P.; J. B. Blackburn, Secy.-Treas.; erect 135x135-ft. brick and concrete construction building; motor vehicle storage.

Va., Richmond—Automobiles.—King-Wilson Motor Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; Hugh D. King, Prest.; Clyde E. Wilson, Secy.

Va., Roanoke—Automobile, etc.—Black & White Taxi & Transfer Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; D. W. Howell, Prest.; C. N. Holcomb, Secy.

Va., Rocky Mount—Garage.—Central Motor Co., Ryland Goode, Prest.-Mgr., will erect

80x120-ft. brick building. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

W. Va., Beckley—Garage.—W. A. Stanley will erect 2-story and basement 77x43-ft. building; cost \$15,000; construction by owner; plans prepared.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—Engineering & Equipment Co., Hal Speidel, Prest., Wheeling, W. Va., let contract to Walter Elias to erect 1-story 50x110-ft. building; cost \$10,000.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—Liberty Garage Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by P. E. Fennell and others.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

La., Shreveport.—Louisiana Railroad & Navigation Co., H. L. Graham, Supt., will rebuild burned shops; contemplated cost \$100,000.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Heflin.—Clebaine County Comms. let contract Stanley & Singer, Lafayette, Ala., to construct 6 to 8 mi. road from Heflin to connect with Calhoun County Pike.

Ark., Augusta.—Woodruff County Road Improvement Dist. No. 12 will construct 26 mi. asphaltic macadam road; 140,000 cu. yds. excavation, grading; 900 lin. ft. 18 and 24-in. pipe culvert; 750 cu. yds. reinforced concrete; 84,800 sq. yds. asphaltic macadam wearing surface; bids at office State Highway Dept., Little Rock, until June 16; E. E. Washburn, Engr., Cotton Plant, Ark.; D. H. Echols, Chrmn. Committee, Cotton Plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Evening Shade.—Sharp County, Road Improvement Dist. No. 1, Claud Coger, Secy., will construct 14 mi. of macadam roads; bids opened; Ben Davis, Engr., Little Rock.

Ark., Fayetteville.—Washington County, Road Dist. No. 2, will construct 52 mi. limestone macadam and 2 mi. bituminous macadam road through Winslow, Fayetteville and Goshen, Ark.; also culverts and steel bridges; bids until June 16; Hamilton & Shreve, Engrs.; W. J. Reynolds, Secy. of Dist. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Little Rock.—State Highway Dept. let contract Oliver Construction Co., Knoxville, Tenn., for grading (only) Little Rock-Hot Springs Highway; length 55 mi.; 30-ft. roadbed, 18-ft. paved way; will not let contract for surfacing (746,900 sq. yds.) until completion of grading, about 15 months; Lund & Hill, Engrs., Little Rock. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Lonoke.—Lonoke County let contract Joe B. Bateman, Little Rock, to construct 13 mi. rock road, which connects gap in Bankhead National Highway between Memphis and Little Rock; 22-ft. dump; 16-ft. roadway; asphalt surfacing; W. G. Stahl, Engr.; J. H. Sims and others, Comms.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Jefferson County, Road Improvement Dist. No. 14, will construct macadamized road from Jefferson free bridge through Sherrill, Tucker and Ferda to Lonoke County line; invites bids for material and construction until June 8; \$350,000 bonds available.

Ark., Sheridan.—Grant County Comms., Road Improvement Dist. No. 5, engaged Pritchard & Hiett of Little Rock as engineers for 19 mi. road construction from Dallas County line, south of Leola, to Payne; T. M. Harris and others, Comms. (Lately noted to have issued \$100,000 bonds.)

D. C., Washington.—Dist. Comms. let contract Cranford Paving Co., H. S. Houghton, Secy., 2620 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C., at \$65,000 to construct 13,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt paving. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Clearwater.—City will grade, construct concrete curbing and guttering, and pave with macadam-asphalt or vitrified brick Haven Ave. to Bay St., and Bay St. to Druid Road; R. T. Daniel, City Clerk.

Fla., Jacksonville.—K. B. Harvey, Room 827, Hotel Seminole, will build hard-surface road through inaccessible pine and hardwood section of Florida; will purchase machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery.)

Fla., Orlando.—City voted \$150,000 bonds to pave streets with brick; expend total of \$300,000; Jas. L. Giles, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Seabreeze.—City engaged C. M. Rogers, Daytona, Fla., as engineer for 3 or 4 mi. of paving, including drainage; expend \$180,000. (Lately noted to have voted \$60,000 bonds.)

Fla., Vernon.—Washington County, Chipley Special Road and Bridge Dist., will issue \$75,000 bonds to improve roads. Address County Comms.

Ga., Douglas.—City will construct 22,000 sq. yds. paving; O. H. Lang, Engr., Mountrie, Ga. (Lately noted to have voted \$30,000 bonds.)

Ga., Douglasville.—Douglas County will construct 12.1 mi. Federal-aid road (Section A and B of Federal-aid Project No. 36) from Douglasville to Carroll County line; 6.6 mi. Federal-aid road (Section C of Federal-aid Project No. 41) from Douglasville to Cobb County line; Sections A and B of Project No. 36 will require 39,597 cu. yds. earth excavation, 1491 cu. yds. solid rock excavation, 1869 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe culverts, 35,417 cu. yds. top soil surfacing within 1-mi. haul, 29,386 ½-mi. yds. overhaul on topsoil surfacing; Section C of Project No. 41 will require 39,005 cu. yds. earth excavation, 2318 cu. yds. solid rock excavation, 822 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe culverts, 19,278 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing within 1-mi. haul; Comms. of Roads and Revenues receive bids until June 26; Johnston & Morgan, Project Engrs., 600 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Gainesville.—Hall County will construct concrete roads; Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.; F. T. Davie, Chrmn. County Comms., Flowery Branch, Ga. (Lately noted to have voted \$600,000 bonds.)

Ga., Hawkinsville.—City will pave section of Jackson and Commerce Sts. with concrete; bids until June 3; S. R. Shi, Engr., Macon, Ga.; G. W. Jordan, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Hiawassee.—Township County will construct road from Rabun County line to Hiawassee; 11.66 mi. grading, 6900 cu. yds. excavation per mi.; includes drainage and bridges; John M. Johnson, Ordinary, Court-house, receives bids until June 27; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Homer.—Banks County voted \$75,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Ga., Lagrange.—Troup County voted \$500,000 bonds to construct roads; \$500,000 Government appropriation; J. H. Hardy, Chrmn. Comms. Roads and Revenues. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Madison.—Morgan County Comms., W. H. Kimbrough, Chrmn., will construct 60 mi. concrete roads; voted \$325,000 bonds and may receive \$325,000 State appropriation; Johnston & Morgan, Engrs., 609-611 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately incorrectly noted as Madison County.)

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Comms. ordered vote June 24 on \$2,500,000 bonds to construct roads. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Statesboro.—Bulloch County Comms. rescinded action for vote June 5 on \$400,000

bonds to construct roads. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Valdosta.—Lowndes County voted \$500,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Vienna.—Dooly County Comms. ordered vote June 10 on \$400,000 bonds to construct roads.

Ky., Lebanon.—Government let contract Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., at \$2747 to construct approaches to United States Post-office.

Ky., Lexington.—State Road Dept., Frankfort, Ky., let contract J. H. Cahill, Louisville, at \$285,887.61 to construct 10 mi. of Lexington-Winchester Pike; concrete. (Lately noted voting \$100,000 bonds and to receive \$100,000 Federal aid.)

Ky., London.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to improve streets. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Mount Vernon.—State Road Dept., Frankfort, Ky., let contract to E. A. Chilton, London, Ky., at \$81,594.74 to construct 7 mi. graded earth road on Eastern Dixie Highway, Rockcastle County.

La., Alexandria.—Highway Dept., Board of State Engrs., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, will construct bituminous surface on 1.66 mi. of Alexandria-Base Hospital Highway and 1 concrete bridge, 91.5 cu. yds.; bids until June 10; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish, Road Dist. No. 7, votes June 10 on \$125,000 bonds to construct roads. Joseph Gebelin, Prest. Police Jury.

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish, Road Dist. No. 6, votes June 10 on \$20,000 bonds to construct roads; Joseph Gebelin, Prest. Police Jury.

La., Columbia.—Caldwell Parish voted \$400,000 bonds to construct roads. (Lately noted to vote on bonds and to have let \$65,000 contract for 65 mi. gravel road.)

La., Houma.—Terrebonne Parish, Road Dist. No. 4, voted \$75,000 bonds to construct 15 mi. of road below Houma, along Bayou Terrebonne. Address Police Jury.

La., Houma.—Terrebonne Parish, Road Dist. No. 5, voted \$85,000 bonds to construct 16 mi. of road. Address Police Jury.

La., Lake Charles.—Calcasieu Parish will construct 12 mi. road from Vinton, La., to Orange, Tex.; Floyd Hamilton, Parish Highway Engr.

Md., Cambridge.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contract Hilton Construction Co., Denton, Md., at \$59,979 to construct 2.15 mi. road from end of Contract No. D-19, near Madison, to beginning of Contract No. 496 at Parsons Creek. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Elkton.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contract E. W. Brown, Port Deposit, Md., at \$36,698 to surface with concrete sections of gravel road between North East and Elkton, Cecil County; 1.33 mi. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Kensington.—Town, Montgomery County Comms., Rockville, and State Roads Comsn., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, will construct ½ mi. concrete paving on Connecticut Ave.

Md., Salisbury.—State Roads Comsn., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contract Aetna Construction Co., Baltimore, at \$49,719.10 to construct 1.53 mi. of concrete road between Salisbury and Nanticoke; width 15 ft., 6 in. deep at center; also has contract to construct culverts, make fill and surface State road between Wicomico and Somerset counties, across mill dam at Allen.

Md., Towson.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contract American

Paving & Contracting Co., Montebello Ave. and Jenkins Lane, Baltimore, at \$76,898 to construct .53 mi. concrete road through Reisterstown, Baltimore County; width 37 ft.; combination curb and gutter (40 ft. between curb); at \$49,960 to construct 2.7 mi. Baltimore-Washington Blvd., from new city limits of Baltimore to near Relay; sheet asphalt on existing concrete base. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Upper Marlboro. — Prince George's County Comms. will resurface 6000 lin. ft. road with 4 in. of limestone and grade shoulders to width of 4 ft. on either side of macadam; County Comms. receive bids until June 10; Henry St. J. L. Briscoe, Clerk. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Canton.—Madison County, Highway Comms. Beat 5, will improve road; 37,500 cu. yds. grading, 7 mi. clearing, 500 lin. ft. culvert pipe and 11,000 cu. yds. gravel; bids until June 16; W. H. Bradle, Engr., Floral, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—City voted bonds to improve streets; R. E. Stratton, Jr., City Clerk.

Miss., Greenwood.—City will grade, curb, gutter and pave with asphalt macadam following streets: Henry St., 2953 cu. yds. excavation, 4356 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 6963 sq. yds. paving; Fulton St., 3836 cu. yds. excavation, 4780 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 7623 sq. yds. paving; Pearl St., 600 cu. yds. excavation, 800 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 1305 sq. yds. paving; Palace St., 462 cu. yds. excavation, 660 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 1002 sq. yds. paving; Waltall St., 517 cu. yds. excavation, 690 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 1035 sq. yds. paving; Johnson St., 403 cu. yds. excavation, 620 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 930 sq. yds. paving; Main St., 822 cu. yds. excavation, 1096 lin. ft. curb and gutter, and 1755 sq. yds. paving; bids opened June 3; F. T. Walker, City Engr.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—City will pave West Pine and Walnut Sts. with vitrified brick; former requires 2250 cu. yds. excavation, 13,520 sq. yds. paving, 12,500 lin. ft. protection curb; Walnut requires 800 cu. yds. excavation, 4800 sq. yds. paving and 3100 lin. ft. protection curb; bids until June 12; T. E. Batson, Mayor.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comn. will order vote on \$100,000 bonds to repair streets and extend sewer system. (Lately noted as considering \$25,000 bond issue for street repairs.)

Miss., Jackson.—Hinds County, Utica Road Dist., W. P. Powell, Commr., Utica, Miss., let contract J. N. McLeod of Jackson at \$32,500 to construct 4 mi. of gravel road, between Natchez and Jackson; 23,000 cu. yds. grading, 5250 cu. yds. gravel, etc.; supervision by State Highway Dept. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Laurel.—City Comms. ordered vote June 17 on \$10,000 bonds to improve streets.

Mo., Springfield.—City let contract to Ralph Langston to construct cement sidewalks.

Mo., Kansas City.—City let contract Norton Bros. Construction Co. to pave Main St. cut from 24th to 27th Sts.; concrete; width 60 ft.

N. C., Albemarle.—Stanly County, John M. Boyette in charge, let contract Gibson Construction Co., Knoxville, Tenn., to grade and top-surface 29 mi. State and Federal highways; 16 mi. prospective; cost \$150,000; R. P. Coble, Div. Highway Engr., Greenboro, N. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Elizabeth City.—Pasquotank County Comms., Chas. Carmine, Secy., will issue \$500,000 bonds to construct permanent roads.

N. C., Greenville.—Pitt County voted \$500,000 bonds to construct hard-surfaced roads; expects to secure \$1,500,000 State and Federal aid. Address County Comms.

N. C., Kinston.—Lenoir County Highway Comn., Harvey C. Hines, Secy., will engage engineer to plan and supervise road construction; lately noted to have voted \$2,000,000 bonds to build 200 mi. hard-surfaced highway. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Engineer.)

N. C., Newton.—Catawba County Comms. ordered vote July 12 on \$400,000 bonds to construct roads.

N. C., Sparta.—Alleghany County voted \$125,000 bonds to construct roads; expects \$125,000 State aid and \$250,000 Federal aid. Address County Comms.

N. C., Oxford.—Granville County Comms. will construct road from Virgilina, Va., to Grassy Creek in Granville County, 9 mi.; let contract to J. T. Batershill, Virgilina, Va.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—City let contract Atlanta Bitulithic Co., Richmond, Va., to pave sections of Forsyth, Vernon and 13th Sts.; Jos. Firth, Commr. of Public Works. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Cherokee.—City will construct 20 blocks street paving. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—State defeated \$50,000,000 bonds to construct hard-surfaced roads; R. L. Williams, Governor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Pawnee.—City will have plans prepared by City Engr. for 15 blocks street paving; L. V. Orton, Mayor.

Okla., Poteau.—City will pave streets and alleys; 23,000 cu. yds. excavation; 30,000 sq. yds. oil macadam paving; 65 catch-basins; 7000 ft. vitrified pipe; 26,000 ft. concrete curb; 27,000 ft. gutter; 1100 ft. concrete header; bids until July 7; A. S. Penix, City Clerk; J. E. Davis, Engr.

Okla., Skiatook.—City let contract J. M. Hamilton of Tulsa at \$40,000 for asphalt street paving.

Okla., Yale.—City will expend \$100,000 to construct 20,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt street paving and 30x100-ft. bridge; bids until June 9; Clarence A. Wood, Engr.; Chas. F. Ford, City Clerk. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orangeburg County, Willow Township, voted \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

S. C., Bamberg.—City will pave business streets; surveys by G. D. Ryan, Engr.

Okla., Poteau.—Le Flore County Comms. will order vote on \$600,000 bonds to construct roads.

S. C., Chester.—Chester County Highway Comn. let contract W. N. Thompson, Burlington, N. C., at \$48,522 to relocate, grade, drain and surface with top-soil 9.6 mi. of road from Chester to York County line; 44,000 cu. yds. excavation; 25,500 cu. yds. top-soil; 240 cu. yds. concrete and pipe culverts. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Binghamton.—Town will issue \$15,000 bonds to construct streets and sidewalks, construct and repair sewers, etc.; H. B. Everett, Chrmn. Committee.

Tenn., Jackson.—City will pave 8 streets with sheet asphalt on concrete base, 52,000 sq. yds.; paving 1 street with asphalt on macadam base, 3350 sq. yds.; paving alleys with concrete, 5300 sq. yds.; 12,000 lin. ft. concrete curbs; 3350 sq. yds. vitrified brick gutters; 6000 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. vitrified storm drains; City Comms. receive bids until June 23; specifications ready June 2; J. T. McCutchen, Commr. Public Utilities. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Tenn., Mountain City.—Government officials, Washington; Tennessee State Highway Comn., Nashville; Johnson County Pike Comn., Mountain City, and Sullivan County

Highway Dept., Blountville, have agreed upon construction of proposed road from Holston River through Shady and Mountain City to North Carolina line near Trade, Tenn., distance 34 mi.; cost \$278,000.

Tex., Abilene.—Taylor County Road Dist. No. 6 will issue \$25,000 road bonds; E. M. Overshiner in charge.

Tex., Belton.—City votes June 17 on \$75,000 bonds to improve streets. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Brownwood.—Brown County, Road Dist. No. 2, will improve roads; 10.98 mi. grading; 37,200 cu. yds. earth excavation; 22,900 cu. yds. crushed stone or gravel macadam surfacing; 744 cu. yds. concrete in drainage structures; bids until June 9; R. A. Nichols, Highway Engr., Brownwood. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County Comms. will construct gravel road in Road Dist. No. 10; also concrete work; bids until June 7; Giles L. Avriett, County Auditor. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction, etc.)

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County, Yarellton Road Dist., voted \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Carthage.—Panola County, Beckville Precinct, voted \$135,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Channing.—Hartley County voted \$75,000 bonds to construct roads; J. H. Phillips, County Judge. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Cuero.—De Witt County defeated \$1,500,000 road bonds. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Denton.—Denton County, Road Dist. No. 4, voted \$125,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas County voted \$6,500,000 bonds to construct and maintain roads. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., El Paso.—City let contract El Paso Bitulithic Co. to pave 2 blocks of Davis St.

Tex., Emory.—Rains County voted \$250,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Giddings.—Lee County, Dime Box Precinct, voted \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Gonzales.—Gonzales County will construct 17.18 mi. of road; include grading, clay base, concrete pavement, graveling, concrete culverts and bridges; bids until June 11; Wilder & O'Neal, Engrs., Houston; J. C. Romberg, County Judge. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County, Dist. No. 11, will vote on \$216,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Highland Park (P. O., Dallas).—City voted \$110,000 bonds to pave streets; P. G. Claiborne, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Houston.—Harris County Comms. let contract Smith & James to repair Main Street Road to county line at Missouri City.

Tex., Houston.—City voted \$150,000 bonds for street paving; A. E. Amerman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Jasper.—Jasper County will improve 20.4 mi. road (State Highway No. 7); includes clearing, grubbing, grading, surfacing and concrete drainage structures; bids until June 10; C. P. Hunter, County Engr.; C. C. Brown, County Judge. (See Machinery Wanted—Road and Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Mason.—Mason County Comms. let contract Alamo Construction Co., Frost Bldg., San Antonio, at \$50,891 to surface with gravel and drain 25 mi. of State Highway No. 9 from Mason to Gillespie County line; width 9 ft.; 1070 cu. yds. concrete; 52,572 cu. yds. earth and

1219 cu. yds. rock excavation; 41,227 lbs. reinforcing steel.

Tex., McKinney.—Collin County, Westminster Road Dist. No. 25, will issue \$100,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Previously noted.)

Tex., McKinney.—Collin County, Valdosta Road Dist. No. 24, will issue \$60,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Pittsburg.—City let contract to pave Church St. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Robert Lee.—Coke County Commrs. ordered vote June 23 on \$60,000 bonds to construct roads.

Tex., Quitman.—Wood County voted \$1,250,000 bonds to construct roads; C. C. Ferguson, County Clerk. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., San Augustine.—San Augustine County, Precinct No. 4, voted \$100,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County, Road Dist. No. 5, will issue \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County, Southmayde Road Dist. No. 9, voted \$60,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County, Road Dist. No. 5, will issue bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County, Road Dist. No. 6, voted \$75,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County, Gunter Dist., voted \$90,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Stamford.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to pave streets. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., San Augustine.—San Augustine County, Precinct No. 2, voted \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs.

Tex., San Augustine.—San Augustine County, Precinct No. 1, voted \$100,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Tyler.—Smith County voted \$1,500,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted to vote.)

Va., Gate City.—Scott County, De Kalb Dist., votes July 5 on \$142,942 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs.

Va., Lynchburg.—City will pave Victoria Ave.; 1560 sq. yds. rubble granite and 2400 sq. yds. bituminous macadam; include grading, curbing and drain inlets; bids until June 7; C. L. De Mott, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Va., Petersburg.—City let contract Perkins & Finn at \$125,000 to pave sections of Wythe, Main and Halifax Sts. with asphalt, including curbing and guttering; to J. T. Talley to pave sections of Union and Fleet Sts.; R. D. Budd, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids to pave 32,000 sq. yds. of Halifax St.)

Va., Portsmouth.—City will expend \$60,000 to pave sections of Boulevard, Leckie, Washington, Fifth and other streets; Jos. Weaver, City Engr.

Va., Richmond.—Government let contract Cranford Paving Co., Washington, D. C., to pave section of main road between Morrison and Lee Hall, 12 mi.; concrete pavement; 18 ft. wide; cost \$417,600, including grading and culverts.

Va., Staunton.—City will pave North Augusta St.; cost \$55,000; Chas. S. Hunter, Chrmn. Street Committee.

W. Va., Edgwood (P. O., Wheeling).—Town voted \$26,000 bonds to pave streets; concrete or asphalt; invites bids until June 16 to improve sections of Hawthorne, Vista and Hub Aves., Heskell St., etc.; Kollar & Conrad, Engrs., Schmulbach Bldg., Wheeling; Geo. R. Klein, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayette County, Kanawha Dist. voted \$379,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Commrs (Lately noted to vote.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Marion County, Paw Paw Dist., will construct 1.5 mi. cement concrete road; County Court, A. G. Martin, Clerk, receive bids until June 28; W. M. Linn, Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Huntington.—City let contract Duncan & Griffith to pave and curb alley between 12th and 13th Sts., from 7th to 8th Sts.; A. B. Maupin, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Point Pleasant.—Mason County, Wagoner Dist., voted bonds to improve Ohio River Road. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Point Pleasant.—Mason County, Graham Dist., voted bonds to improve road to Jackson County line. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Spencer.—Roane County Commrs. let contract Board & Duffield of Charleston, W. Va., at \$50,000 to construct 5 mi. road in Walton Dist.

Sewer Construction.

D. C., Washington.—District Commrs., 511 District Bldg., will construct sub-structure for Rock Creek Pumping Station of sewage-disposal system; bids until June 23; plans and specifications on file with Chief Clerk, Engr. Dept., Room 427 District Bldg., Washington.

Fla., Leesburg.—City, W. H. Porter, Clerk, will construct sanitary sewers; 29,165 lin. ft. 8, 12, 6 and 10-in. pipe; 8 drop manholes; 23 automatic flush tanks; 1075 cu. yd. fill; 15 cu. yds. concrete; reinforced concrete disposal tank; bids until June 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Fla., Leesburg.—City, W. H. Porter, Clerk, will construct 5½ mi. 8 to 10-in. sanitary sewers; sewage-disposal plant, including 2 septic tanks; bids until June 16; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Third National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

La., Natchitoches.—City contemplates installing sewerage system; also remodel electric-power and water plant. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn. will order vote on \$100,000 bonds to extend sewer system and repair streets.

Miss., Laurel.—City Commrs. ordered vote June 17 on \$7000 bonds to extend sewers.

Miss., Senatobia.—City votes June 2 on \$25,000 bonds to construct sewerage plant; T. M. Gregory, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Springfield.—City let contract to Ralph Langston to construct sewer in Seventh Ward; cost \$22,131.55; also let contract for cement sidewalks.

Mo., St. Joseph.—City voted \$750,000 bonds for sewers. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Zebulon.—City voted \$15,000 bonds for sewer construction. Address The Mayor. Okla., Tulsa.—City, Dist. No. 153, will construct sanitary sewer, including laterals, connections and other appurtenances; bids until June 3; Chas. F. Burke, City Auditor. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Tenn., Alton Park.—City voted \$140,000 bonds for constructing sewers, etc.; Theo. F. King, Chrmn.

Tenn., Binghamton.—Town will issue \$15,000 bonds to construct and repair sewers, construct streets and sidewalks, etc.; H. B. Everett, Chrmn. Committee.

Tenn., Jackson.—City will construct 6000 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. vitrified storm drains; bids until June 23; J. T. McCutchen, Commr. Public Utilities. (See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Tex., Houston.—City voted \$25,000 bonds for water extensions. A. E. Amerman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Va., Norfolk.—City, Walter H. Taylor, 3d, Director Public Works, will construct concrete storm-water drains and retaining walls at Smith's and Newton's creeks; work includes 40,000 cu. yds. dredging; 450 ft. concrete retaining wall; 1740 ft. concrete drains; bids until June 3; Chas. E. Ashburner, City Mgr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers, etc.)

Shipbuilding Plants.

Va., Alexandria—Steel Ships.—Virginia Shipbuilding Corp. has plans to rebuild copper-smiths' shop lately noted burned; cost \$40,000.

Va., Norfolk—Steel and Wood Ships.—Norfolk-Hampton Roads Dry Dock & Ship Repair Corp. will build plant to construct and repair steel and wood ships; to include 4000-ft. bulkhead, three 900x75-ft. piers, 10,000-ton drydock, 15,000-ton drydock, machine shop, foundry, fire protection, water-works, railway trackage, 12 office buildings, etc.; reported cost \$6,000,000; James Stewart & Co., Inc., Gen. Contr., 30 Church St., New York, advises Manufacturers Record; Contract under negotiation. (Supersedes previous items.)

Telephone Systems.

Ky., Smiths Grove.—Barren County Home Telephone Co., R. D. No. 4, organized; Wm. Neville, Treas.; N. L. Pemberton, Secy.; install additional lines to private telephone system; has 18 telephones and 10 mi. lines. Lately noted inceptd. under Ky., Merry Oaks. (See Machinery Wanted—Telephones and Supplies.)

Tenn., Short Mountain.—Home Telephone Co., capital \$5000, inceptd. by J. B. Cope and

Textile Mills.

Ga., Cedartown.—Cotton Products.—Cedartown Cotton & Export Co. will build additional yarn mill; 10,000 spindles; later build weaving mill.

Ga., White Hall.—Cotton Yarn.—White Hall Yarn Mills inceptd. by Hugh W. White and others; capital \$100,000.

Md., Sykesville.—Woolen Cloth.—Melville Woolen Co. will reconstruct mill damaged by water; steel and glass to replace stone in original building; let contract at \$35,000 to Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg., Baltimore.

N. C., Burlington.—Hosiery.—Burlington Textile Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd. by C. R. Love, W. W. Brown and W. M. Brown.

N. C., Cherryville.—Cotton Products.—Howell Mfg. Co. will build additional mill, duplicating present plant; let contract to C. A. Mauney.

N. C., Durham.—Hosiery.—Durham Hosiery Mills let contract for 350 new knitting machines; erect bleachery. (Lately noted to erect 3-story 50x55-ft. dyehouse.)

N. C., Durham.—Hosiery.—Tar Heel Hosiery Co., capital \$250,000, inceptd. by Julian S. Carr, Jr., and others.

Tenn., Cleveland.—Hosiery.—Knox Hosiery Mills inceptd. by O. A. Knox and others.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Silk Hosiery.—Davenport Mills, W. B. Davis, Prest., will erect 3-story 50x200-ft. \$50,000 brick building; install 100 knitting machines for women's fancy silk

hosiery; electric power; open building bids June 10; W. H. Sears, Archt. (Lately noted inceptd., \$100,000 capital.)

Tex., La Grange.—La Grange Cotton & Oil Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Water-Works.

Ark., Booneville.—City contemplates installing water-works. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Bowling Green.—City votes July 1 on \$30,000 bonds for water-works and electric distributing system; Bowling Green Mfg. Co. will install water-works machinery; town will erect steel tank. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Okeechobee.—City votes June 20 on \$45,000 bonds to build water-works. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Savannah.—City, L. A. East, Supt., let contract to Layne & Bowles, Memphis, Tenn., to install 3,000,000-gal. pump; 4 wells, including deep-well electric pumping machinery; cost \$100,000; M. W. Dixon, Chief Engr., City Hall. (Lately noted.)

La., Natchitoches.—City contemplates remodeling electric-power and water plant; install sewerage system. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Laurel.—City Commrs. ordered vote June 17 on \$17,000 bonds to improve water-works.

Mo., Kansas City.—City will build 1,000,000-gal. capacity standpipe; reinforced concrete construction; 1500 cu. yds. reinforced concrete, 180 tons reinforcing steel and 420 yds. earth excavation; bids opened June 11; plans, etc., with Chief Engr., Purchasing Agent and Supt. Water Dept. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Standpipe.)

N. C., Sanford.—Town issued \$12,000 bonds for water-works improvements. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Southern Pines.—Town contemplates erecting steel tower for wooden water tank; 60 ft. high; capacity 200,000 gals. Address W. P. Mudgett. (See Machinery Wanted—Tower and Tank.)

N. C., Statesville.—City will extend water and sewer mains; install additional filter, 14x10 ft. and 16, 8, 6 and 4-in. valves; cost \$150,000; R. L. Greenlee, Engr.; L. B. Bristol, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Valves.)

N. C., Zebulon.—City voted \$65,000 bonds for water-works. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Beggs.—Town, W. K. Enoch, Clerk, will construct 500,000-gal. mechanical filter plant; install 7x8 triplex pump and 25 H. P. electric motor; bids until June 13. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Muskogee.—City Commrs. will lay water pipe; 9216 lin. ft. laying, backfilling, etc.; 24 and 12-in. cast-iron pipe; 4293 cu. yds. excavation; bids opened May 30; Jay A. Little, Commr. Water, Light and Sewer.

Okla., Purcell.—City, T. White, Secy., will construct concrete dam on creek within city limits; cost \$5000; bids opened June 2; plans by Professor Tucker, care of State University, Norman, Okla. (Lately noted voting \$5000 bonds.)

S. C., Eau Claire.—City plans vote on \$40,000 bonds to build water system, pumping station and filter. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Houston.—City voted \$50,000 bonds for sanitary sewers. A. E. Amerman, Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Stamford.—City let contract to American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala., at \$200,000 to construct reservoir, 12 mi. concrete pipe line from river to pumping station and 2 mi. cast-iron pipe line from pumping station to Stamford; contract to List & Gifford Contracting Co., Kansas City, Mo., at \$100,000, to construct dam across Clear Fork of Brazos River, including 9000 cu. yds. rubble and con-

crete masonry, 70,000 cu. yds. earthwork, etc.; R. L. Penick, Mayor. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Dermott.—Ties.—Jackson Tie Co., Jackson, Tenn., purchased 1500 acres timber land and will establish portable tie mills.

Fla., Bowling Green.—Crates.—Bowling Green Mfg. Co., W. J. Case, Mgr., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000; install crate mill and other woodworking machinery; also 150 H. P. boiler.

Ga., Albany.—Boxes and Crates.—Keynolds Bros. Lumber Co. let contract to Franklin F. Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., to erect box and crate plant; purchased machinery; rotary and saw-cut machinery; daily capacity 50,000 ft. rotary and 35,000 ft. sawed shooks. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Byron.—Crates.—National Crate & Cushion Co., organized; capital \$250,000; I. W. Peck, Prest., Jaques Bldg., Macon; establish crate factory.

Ga., Macon.—Furniture.—F. Y. B. Furniture Co., capital \$65,000, inceptd. by F. L. Forster, Ben C. Yancey and J. P. Broyles of Cincinnati, and Jacob Druckman of New York; build factory for bedroom furniture.

Ga., Valdosta.—Cooperage.—Valdosta Cooperage Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd. by L. M. Pennington and others.

Ky., Louisville.—Wagons.—Kentucky Wagon & Mfg. Co. will construct 2-story steel and brick building; cost \$100,000.

La., Echo.—Shingles.—Merceron Lumber & Shingle Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd.; B. August Merceron, Prest.; Edward W. Thompson, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; both of Echo; J. M. S. Whittington, V.-P., Alexandria, La.

Miss., Pass Christian.—Boxes.—Gulf Coast Lumber & Mfg. Co. will construct box factory. (See Lumber Manufacturing.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Wagons.—Charlotte Auto & Wagon Co. will erect 125x250-ft. building; cost \$16,000; J. C. Propst, Contr., Charlotte.

N. C., Lexington.—Furniture.—Atlas Furniture Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd. by J. T. Hedrick, H. T. Link and W. F. Sparger.

S. C., Greenville.—Harry R. Wilkins, V.-P. William Goldsmith Co., broyles factory using

spruce, hickory and ash woods and probably pine. (See Machinery Wanted—Woods.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Furniture.—W. C. Green Furniture Co., capital \$20,000, inceptd. by W. C. Green and others.

Tenn., Morristown.—Tables.—W. H. Taylor plans to establish dining-room table factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery; Motors.)

Fire Damage.

Ala., Troy.—Wiley Fertilizer Co.'s mill; loss \$40,000.

Ga., Claxton.—W. R. Lewis' grocery store.

Ga., Eatonton.—Old Flat Rock Church, Bell's Chapel, Young's Chapel, Reif's Chapel and Ward's Chapel at Dennis Station, 9 mi. from Eatonton. Address The Pastors; Bethel School.

Ga., Macon.—Macon Canning Co.'s plant; loss \$25,000.

Md., Frederick.—Harry Hunerick's residence and barn.

Md., Snow Hill.—William Tarr's sawmill.

N. C., East Radford.—Radford Grocery Co.'s building; M. Jackson Hardware Co.'s store; S. J. Fisher's building; Hylton Motor Car Co.'s building owned by Byrd & Epperly; Hopkins Drug Store, owned by Johnson & Noblin; Jones Mercantile Co.'s store; loss \$250,000.

N. C., Mount Olive.—Enterprise Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.

Tex., Laredo.—G. Marroquin's warehouse.

Tex., Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Cotton Compressing Co.'s plant; loss \$200,000.

Tex., Sierra Blanca.—Postoffice (address The Postmaster); Western Union Telegraph office; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Skidmore.—White Dry Goods Store; Worth Drug Store; L. K. Garage; Russek Restaurant; loss \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Va., Lynchburg.—Lynchburg Dairy & Ice Cream Corp.'s (8th and Harrison Sts.) ice and refrigerating plants, storage-rooms and offices; loss \$15,000 to 20,000.

Va., Newport News.—Government detention home and hospital on city's jail farm; loss \$35,000. Address The Mayor.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not considered.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

-Ga., Augusta.—J. C. Fargo will erect apartment-house; cost \$16,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Ga., Augusta.—C. W. Schley will erect apartment-house; cost \$15,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Ga., Savannah.—Knight Drug Co. will erect store and apartment building. (See Stores.)

Ga., Savannah.—Olaf Otto will erect apartment-house at Estill Ave. and Habersham St.; 2 wings with court in center; 12 apartments; Spanish type; steam heat; hardwood floors; electric light; sun porches.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank O. Singer, Jr., Equitable Bldg., will convert building at 10 E. Mt. Vernon Place into apartment-house

Mo., Kansas City.—Mrs. M. E. Fellows will remodel 2 buildings at 27th St. and Forest Ave. for apartment-house; 50 suites.

Mo., Kansas City.—McCanles Realty Co., 314 Bonfils Bldg., will erect apartment-house,

1407-09 E. 39th St.; also erect 4 apartment-houses, 3901-03, 3905-07, 3909-11 and 3915-17 Paseo St.; 3 stories and basement; 35x54 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roofing; cost \$12,000 each; construction by owner.

Mo., Marshall.—Paul Groeschal will erect 4 apartment-houses; 2 stories and basement; 45x46 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; cost \$10,000; Geo. Carman, Archt., 1332 Grand Ave., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis.—Alco Investment Co. will erect 4 apartment-houses in Hi-Pointe; 4 suites; cost \$75,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—F. J. Cornwell will erect apartment-house at 3643 Washington Blvd.; 62x138 ft.; fireproof; composition roof; tile floors; cost \$175,000; heating, \$15,000; elevators, \$5000; plans and construction by owner. Address F. J. Cornwell Real Estate Co., 310 Chestnut St.

N. C., Greensboro.—Fisher Park Apartment House Co. will organize to erect apartment-house; 27 suites; cost \$125,000 to \$150,000.

N. C., Hickory.—Lyler Brothers will erect

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; brick; 50x83 ft.; 6 suites of 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot and cold water; cost \$25,000.

S. C. Greenville.—A. H. Montietz will erect apartment-house; 5 stories; hollow tile; hardwood floors; cost \$30,000; heating, \$1500; F. H. & J. G. Cunningham, Archts., may be addressed.

Va., Norfolk.—A. R. Smith will erect 4-family apartment-house.

Va., Richmond.—W. B. Catlett will erect apartment-house; cost \$75,000; Carneal & Johnston, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Hallett & Pratt, Mutual Bldg., are preparing plans to convert residences into 3 apartment-houses.

Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Birmingham.—Masonic Temple Assn., Albert Reese, Secy., Masonic Temple, plans to erect building at 531 N. 19th St.; about 4 stories; auditorium to seat 5000; cost \$300,000; details not determined. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Griffin.—Meridian Sun Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., will erect 3-story annex to Masonic Temple; cost \$15,000.

Ky., Lynch.—U. S. Coal & Coke Co. will erect 2 additional Y. M. C. A. buildings. (See Dwellings.)

La., Alexandria.—Knights of Columbus will erect building at Camp Beauregard; 40x100 ft.; seating capacity 500.

Mo., St. Louis.—Nace Heinkel will erect store and hall building. (See Stores.)

Okl., Tulsa.—Shrine and Masonic Building Assns. will erect building at Boston and 7th Sts.; 175x140 ft.; 3 stories and basement; auditorium to seat 2510; clubroom 73x43 ft.; banquet-room, seating capacity 1000; commandery-rooms, lodgerooms, music-rooms, lockers, etc.; elevator; cafeteria; cost \$500,000; George Winkler, Archt.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Southern Railway Co. and Louisville & Nashville R. R. will erect Y. M. C. A.; cost \$50,000. Address N. B. Penk.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Railroad Y. M. C. A. will erect building; one wing about 30x84 ft. and one 30x40 ft.; brick; metal or asbestos shingle roof; concrete, tile and wood floors; cost \$75,000; bids opened about July 1; E. Kimmel, Archt., care of Southern Railway Co., Charlotte, N. C. Address J. B. Akers, care of Southern Railway Co., Knoxville.

Tex., Cooper.—Masonic Lodge, Allen Campbell, Chrmn. Building Committee, will erect temple; 3 stories; stores on first floor; offices on second floor; brick and joist construction, with face brick; elevator; steam heat; cost \$30,000; Curtis & McCrackin, Archts., Paris, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick.)

Va., Bristol.—Salvation Army will erect building; cost \$20,000; construction under supervision of Adjutant W. H. Phillips.

Va., Roanoke.—Knights of Pythias will erect building.

Bank and Office.

Ga., Abbeville.—Bank of Abbeville, W. S. Oliver, Prest., will erect building; 2 stories.

Ga., Fitzgerald.—Exchange National Bank, Wm. R. Bowen, Prest., will erect building; 75x80 ft.; 2 or 3 stories.

Ga., Savannah.—Bacon-Cann Corp. will erect store and office building. (See Stores.)

Ky., Arlington.—Bank of Arlington will erect building to replace structure previously noted damaged by fire.

Ky., Louisville.—Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co. will erect office building.

Ky., Louisville.—Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. will erect \$18,000 addition.

Ky., Oakton.—Oakton Bank, G. W. Utterback, Prest., will erect building.

La., Alexandria.—Hudson Construction Co. receives bids until June 16 from sub-contractors on building material, etc.; for erection First National Bank building; plans by Emile Weile, Whitney-Central Bldg., New Orleans, provide 10 stories; 62x110 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; tile floors; cost about \$350,000; excavation and concrete tiling contracts already let. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material, etc.)

La., New Orleans.—Alfred C. Bossom, 366 Fifth Ave., New York, is reported preparing plans for bank building.

Md., Baltimore.—Maryland Trust Co., Calvert and Redwood Sts., will alter first floor; 50x200 ft.; concrete and steel; install steel vault; cost \$50,000; contractors estimating: C. L. Stockhausen, Gay and Water Sts.; Consolidated Engineering Co., 243 Calvert Bldg.; Frairie Bros. & Haigley, Archts., 18 Clay St.

Mo., Cameron.—Farmers' Bank, B. G. Goodrich, Prest., Richmond, Mo., will erect bank building; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; cost \$30,000; R. E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., Hamilton.—First National Bank, T. D. Parr, V.-P., will erect building; 2 stories and basement; 45x70 ft.; brick and stone trim; composition roof; cost \$30,000; R. E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mechanics-American, St. Louis Union and Third National Banks will consolidate as American Union Third National Bank; F. O. Watts, Prest.; erect addition to Third National Bank building at Broadway and Olive St.

S. C., Johnston.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank will erect building; cost \$30,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Tenn., Knoxville.—S. R. Rambo will erect office building; 2 stories and basement; pressed brick; marble trim; cost \$40,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank, J. W. Spencer, Prest., will erect bank and office building; 24 stories; bank to occupy basement, first and mezzanine floors; remainder for offices; Sanguinett & Staats, Archts., First National Bank Bldg.; Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Associate Archts., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Stone Fort National Bank will erect building; 2 stories; brick.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Commercial Guarantee State Bank will remodel building.

Va., Norfolk.—Benwood Finance Corp. will erect office building at Granby and Queen Sts.; 25x35 ft.; 12 stories; fireproof; brick and steel; composition roof; concrete floors; steam heat; 2 electric elevators; cost \$300,000; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg. Address Jas. E. Woodhouse, 54 Haddington Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Dr. C. H. Carlow will erect office building.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Merchants' National Bank, B. E. Claypool, Prest., will erect bank and store; 2 stories; 56x106 ft.; brick and stone; Richard M. Bates, Archt., Huntington.

Churches.

Ala., Anniston.—First Presbyterian Church will erect proposed Sunday-school building; seating capacity 600; cost \$30,000; Rev. Sam E. Hodges, Pastor.

Ala., Birmingham.—Independent Presbyterian Church will erect building; stone; probably tile roof and wood floors; cost about

\$300,000; Miller & Martin and Warren & Knight, Archts. Address I. F. Young, care of Young & Vann. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Simpson Methodist Church, Dr. James B. Crippen, Pastor, will improve and erect addition to building; stone; tile roof; steam heat; electric lighting; cost about \$60,000.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. M. Boyd, Pastor, will erect building; 100x110 ft.; brick and stone; tile roof; cost about \$100,000; R. H. Hunt, Archt., James Bldg., Chattanooga. Address The Pastor. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Clarksville.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Elbert Hefner, Pastor, will erect building; cost \$60,000 to \$70,000; A. O. Clarke, Archt. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—St. Matthew's Baptist Church, Rev. I. Wright, Pastor, will erect building, 1105 New Jersey Ave. S. E.; 1 story; 25x80 ft.; cost \$12,000; W. A. Kimmel, Contr., Evans Bldg.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—First Baptist Church, Dr. E. T. Poulson, Pastor, will erect building; cost \$67,000; R. H. Hunt, Archt., James Bldg., Chattanooga. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Albany.—Methodist Church will erect building; cost \$75,000. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Augusta.—Trinity Methodist Church will remodel and erect addition to building; cost \$25,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Ga., Decatur.—Baptist Church, Rev. C. R. Hutchings, Pastor, will erect building; auditorium to seat 400, 14 Sunday-school rooms, dining-room and kitchen; brick walls; frame interior; slate roof; joist floor construction; steam blast heat; Walker & Chase, Archts., Candler Bldg., Atlanta. Address Rev. Mr. Hutchings.

Ga., Sylvester.—First Baptist Church, Rev. M. L. Lawson, Pastor, will remodel building; brick; slate or tile roof; install pipe organ; cost \$25,000; P. E. Dennis, Archt., Macon. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Waynesboro.—Baptist Church will remodel and erect addition to building; cost \$20,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, and Healey Bldg., Atlanta.

Ky., Grayson.—Christian Church will erect building; brick and stone; auditorium and 5 classrooms; 80x45 ft.; cost \$25,000; J. M. King, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—St. John's Lutheran Church, Pimlico Road and Kate Ave., will erect addition to building; 1 and 2 stories; stone; 50x60 ft.; John R. Forsythe, Archt., 4307 Penhurst Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Beth Jacob Congregation will remodel building at 144 N. High St.; rearrange interior, galvanized iron work, skylights; John Freund, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.

Miss., Laurel.—Catholic Church will erect building; brick; shingle roof; accommodate 3000; cost \$15,000. Address Cornelius C. Mulvihill, Pastor, 833 6th St., Laurel. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Clemmons.—Methodist Church, Rev. M. W. Mann, Pastor, will erect building; main auditorium to seat 300; basement for heating plant; brick; stone trim; 35x57 ft.; composition roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; cost \$10,000; day labor; G. C. Hendricks, Archt., Winston-Salem, N. C.

N. C., East Spencer.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. R. K. Brady, Pastor, will erect building; brick and stone; cost \$35,000; steam heat; electric lighting; probably day work; Willard G. Rogers, Archt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Fairfax.—First Christian Church, J. W. Ward, Chrmn. Building Committee, has

plans by Hawk & Parr, Oklahoma City, for building; 54x30 ft.; brick and stone; metal shingle roof; concrete and yellow pine floors; cost \$20,000. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Idabel.—Baptist Church, Rev. E. F. Tripp, Pastor, will erect building; cost \$35,000; Curtis & McCrackin, Archts., Paris, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick.)

Okla., Woodward.—First Methodist Episcopal Church will erect building lately noted for church and community service; include gymnasium; 68x72 ft.; probably brick veneer; metal or composition shingle roof; basement, wood over concrete; main floor, pine; steam heat; electric lights, Brascolite fixtures; cost \$30,000; probably employ superintendent of construction who will sub-let seating, heating, etc. Address Geo. Q. Fenn, 1208 8th St.

Okla., Woodward.—First Christian Church has plans by Don Schuler, Wichita, Kan., to erect Sunday-school; 40x64 ft.; brick; Spanish tile roof; edge-grain pine floors; cost \$15,000; pipeless furnace. Address Rev. J. F. Quisenberry, Pastor. (Lately noted.)

S. C., McCormick.—Baptist Church, Rev. L. H. Gardner, Pastor, will erect building lately noted; 74x74 ft.; brick; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$20,000; bids opened May 10. Address J. E. Britt. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating.)

Tenn., Covington.—First Presbyterian Church will erect \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Williamsport.—Methodist Episcopal Church will improve building, erect Sunday-school, etc. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Hillsboro.—Central Presbyterian Church will erect building; cost \$50,000. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Ranger.—Methodist Church will erect building; 100x80 ft.; basement, auditorium and balcony; brick, concrete and wood; tile roof; hardwood floors; cost \$45,000 to \$50,000; heating and lighting not decided; R. H. Hunt, Archt., Dallas; also erect \$6000 parsonage; bids opened June 15. Address Rev. E. M. Wisdom, Pastor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—St. James Congregation has plans by E. McIver Ross to erect building; 90x75 ft.; brick; Barrett or Johns-Manville roof; wood floors; cost \$30,000; hot-air heat; bids opened about July 15. Address Architect.

Va., Berkeley (P. O., Norfolk).—Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. J. O. Babcock, Pastor, will erect building; English style; brick; stone trim; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; auditorium to seat 500, Sunday-school department; cost \$35,000; bids opened June 10. Address Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., Norfolk. (Lately noted.)

Va., Pulaski.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Holmes Rolston, Pastor, will erect building; stone; red sandstone trim; 50x90 ft.; probably slate roof; steam heat and indirect lighting; cost \$40,000; Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va., may be addressed. (Previously noted.)

City and County.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Auditorium.—City Comms. are considering bonds to erect Victory Auditorium; George G. Sohler, member Auditorium Committee.

Tenn., Altonpark.—Municipal Building, etc.—Town is considering \$140,000 bond issue to build fire hall, municipal building, etc.; Theo. F. King, Chrmn. Election Comms.

Tex., Abilene.—City Hall and Fire Station.—City Comms. will erect city hall and fire station; brick.

Tex., San Antonio.—Fire Station, etc.—City is reported to vote on \$2,000,000 bonds on streets, sewers, bridges, fire station and auditorium. Address The Mayor.

Courthouses.

Ark., Marianna.—Lee County will remodel interior of courthouse; install vault, toilets; construct steam-heating plant in basement; cost \$10,000; Mann & Gatling, Archts., 614-616 Seimtar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., may be addressed.

Ga., Swainsboro.—Emanuel County Comms. are considering issuing bonds to erect courthouse to replace structure lately noted damaged by fire; fireproof.

Ga., Camilla.—Mitchell County Comms. ordered vote on \$100,000 bonds to erect courthouse.

Okla., Cherokee.—Alfalfa County Comms. will erect courthouse; cost \$100,000.

Tenn., Blountsville.—Sullivan County voted \$50,000 courthouse bonds; James E. Miller, County Commr., Indian Springs, Tenn.

Tex., Rockwall.—Rockwall County, J. K. Wells, Judge, will repair courthouse; bids opened June 2; George Lindsley, Archt., Greenville, Tex.

Dwellings.

Ala., Fairfield.—Tennessee Land Co. will erect 25 dwellings for officials of company; cost \$250,000.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—R. Carnahan will erect residence; cost \$40,000.

Ark., Portia.—W. E. McLeod will erect residence; R. L. Long, Archt., Kensett, Ark.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—William Fels will erect \$15,000 residence.

D. C., Chevy Chase.—Henry W. Sohon, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, will erect dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 40x60 ft.; brick and stone; cost \$25,000; Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., 710 14th St., Washington.

D. C., Washington.—H. A. Kite, 1338 G St. N. W., will erect 4 dwellings at 409-4415 39th St.; 2 stories; frame; cost \$16,000; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—D. J. Dunnigan, Maryland Bldg., will erect 8 dwellings, 709-23 Varum St. N. W.; 2 stories; brick; cost \$35,000; Geo. T. Santmyers, Archt., Maryland Bldg. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Jos. L. Teppier, Jenifer Bldg., will erect 10 dwellings; frame; 2 stories; 18x26 ft.; cost \$22,000; Israel Diamond, Archt., Jenifer Bldg.; construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—W. C. and A. N. Miller will erect 2 dwellings, 3309-11 Highland Place; 2 stories; frame; cost \$12,000; plans and construction by owners.

Fla., Alton Beach (P. O., Miami).—J. C. Henne will erect dwellings; cost \$35,000; Gordon Mayer, Archt.

Fla., Alton Beach (P. O., Miami).—G. W. Henne will erect residence; hollow tile; 6 rooms, 2 baths and swimming pool; servants' quarters and garage; hot-air heat.

Fla., Jacksonville.—R. A. Benjamin will erect brick-veneer dwelling; cost \$10,000.

Fla., Jacksonville.—R. A. Benjamin will erect brick-veneer dwelling; cost \$10,000.

Fla., Manasota.—Manasota Lumber Corp. will erect 100 additional dwellings.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. Cornelius J. Brownell will erect residence; 40x30 ft.; cost \$25,000; also erect 4 other residences; cost \$10,000 each; Gordon Mayer, Archt.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Hall Building Co. will erect 7 dwellings.

Ga., Atlanta.—G. W. Forbes will erect residence; 2 stories; brick veneer; cost \$15,000; R. S. Pringle, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta.—Adair & Senter, Healey Bldg., has plans by Burge & Stevens, 802 Atlanta Trust Bldg., for 60 residences on East Lake

Road; 6 to 8 rooms; brick veneer; tile roofs; hardwood and pine floors; hot-air heat; city lighting; cost from \$600 to \$9000 each; construction by owners. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Dr. J. Sam Guy will erect residence; brick; cost \$20,000; Warren C. Powell, Archt.

Ga., Augusta.—Sibley Mills will improve dwellings for employees; cost \$15,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Col. E. E. Poméroy will erect frame residence; Warren C. Powell, Archt.

Ky., Lackey.—Elkhorn Coal Co. will erect 50 additional miners' dwellings; lets contract within 2 weeks.

Ky., Lynch.—U. S. Coal & Coke Co. will erect 50 additional miners' dwellings; also erect additional Y. M. C. A. and welfare buildings.

La., Lake Charles.—T. L. Huber of Huber Motor Co. will erect residence.

Md., Baltimore.—West Construction Co., American Bldg., will erect ten 2-story dwellings, 1535-53 Smallwood St.; cost \$20,000.

Md., Baltimore.—James B. Yeatman will erect 11 dwellings on Montpelier and Alsquith Sts.; 2 stories; brick; 14x30 ft.; Carey roofs; furnace heat; cost \$15,000; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 2730 N. Calvert St.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Lohmuller Building Co. will erect 16 dwellings at Pennington Ave. and Poplar St., Curtis Bay; 13.7x40 ft.; brick; Carey roof; pipeless furnaces; also 8 dwellings at 602-16 E. 39th St. (part of operation of 150); 13.6x40 ft.; Carey roof; brick; pipeless furnaces; construction by owner; G. Bernard Lohmuller, Archt., York Road and 28th St., may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Belzoni.—Mrs. J. A. Anderson will erect residence; brick veneer; 2 stories; cost \$12,000; Mann & Gatling, Archts., 614-616 Seimtar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., may be addressed.

Mo., Belton.—W. R. Pickering, 1005 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, will erect 30 dwellings; 1 story and basement; 28x32 ft.; frame; shingle roof; Shepard, Farrar & Wiser, Archts., 1005 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., Kansas City.—Breyfogle Brothers will erect 5 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 35x40 ft.; stone; stucco, brick and stone; cost \$16,000; J. G. Bracklein, Archt., 800 Victor Bldg.; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Geo. J. Bergfeld Co. will erect residence and garage, 6252 McPherson St.; 2½ stories; also erect 5 dwellings in Ames Place; one each in Park View, Hillcrest and on Flora Blvd.; matt or tapestry brick; slate roofs; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; vacuum cleaners; 7 to 10 rooms; sun parlors, sleeping porches, etc.

Mo., St. Louis.—M. S. Kice will erect 2 dwellings; brick; cost \$5000 each.

Mo., St. Louis.—Charles Muerl will erect number of bungalows on Gurney Ave.

Mo., University City (P. O., St. Louis).—Mrs. G. Viviano rejected bids to erect residence; having plans revised by Cann & Carubia, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis; 60x43 ft.; brick and stone; stone foundation; hot-water heat; tile roof; cost \$50,000; plans ready in 2 weeks. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—B. S. Scruggs will erect residence; brick veneer; tile roof; hot-water heat; cost \$12,000; W. H. Peeps, Archt.

N. C., Charlotte.—A. G. Jackson will erect residence; 2 stories; 35x50 ft.; 8 rooms; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; composition shingle roof.

N. C., Charlotte.—W. D. Wilkinson will erect dwelling in Myers Park; 9 rooms; stucco; hollow tile walls and partitions; tile roof; sun parlor, sleeping porch, 2 bathrooms, laundry, etc.; composition cork, tile and hard-

wood floors; 2-car garage with office and servants' quarters; total cost \$15,000; L. L. Hunter, Archt.; E. S. Draper, Charlotte and New York, Landscape Archt. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—E. B. Littlefield will erect dwelling in Myers Park; cost \$25,000; L. L. Hunter, Archt.; E. S. Draper, Charlotte and New York, Landscape Archt. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—R. M. Kimmel will erect 8-room dwelling.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—T. B. Myatt will erect residence; 8 rooms.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—S. E. Case Co., Wachovia Bank Bldg., plans to erect 75 dwellings; cost \$2500 to \$5000.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Aurelius-Swanson Co. will erect 12 dwellings; 1 and 2 stories; frame, stucco and brick veneer; Rex asphalt shingles; hardwood floors; cost \$4500 to \$12,000; hot-air heating, \$400; electric lighting; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted in part.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Smiser Construction Co. will erect brick-veneer dwelling; also addition to dwelling; cost \$11,800.

S. C., Aiken.—Herman H. Hahn will erect residence; cost \$10,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Barnwell.—L. P. Wilson will erect residence; cost \$10,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Barnwell.—R. C. Holman will erect residence; cost \$10,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Blackville.—Hal D. Still will erect residence; cost \$30,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Columbia.—T. E. Epting will erect residence.

S. C., Ellenton.—W. E. Ashley will erect residence; cost \$12,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Gaffney.—Thomas D. Daniel will remodel residence at Petty and Montgomery Sts.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Ben W. Montgomery will erect dwelling; E. S. Draper, New York and Charlotte, N. C., Landscape Archt.; brick drives, walks, garden, garage, etc.

S. C., Walterboro.—James E. Peurifoy will erect residence. (Lately noted at S. C., Charleston.)

S. C., Walterboro.—E. T. H. Shaffer will erect residence on Main St. (Lately noted at S. C., Charleston.)

S. C., Walterboro.—H. R. Smith will erect residence; 2 stories. (Lately noted at S. C., Charleston.)

Tex., Cisco.—Humble Oil & Refining Co. will erect cottages. (See Warehouses.)

Tex., El Paso.—R. E. McKee will erect 15 bungalows in Manhattan Heights.

Tex., El Paso.—R. A. Whitlock will erect 31 bungalows in Manhattan Heights; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; brick; oak floors; furnace; tile baths; cost \$4250 to \$6500 each.

Tex., El Paso.—W. W. Carroll is reported to erect number of dwellings.

Tex., El Paso.—James L. Marr Co. will erect 8 dwellings; bungalow type; cost \$5500 each.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Dr. H. L. Warwick, 203-04 Fort Worth Club Bldg., will erect residence lately noted; 9 rooms; brick; tile roof; hardwood floors; cost \$18,000; heating, \$500; W. G. Clarkson, probable Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating; Plumbing; Lighting; Incinerator.)

Tex., Houston.—C. P. Shearn, Jr., opens bids June 5 to erect residence; 30x50 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; hardwood

floors; hot-air furnace; cost \$10,000. Address J. W. Northrup, Jr., Archt., 701 Huntington Ave. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Pamlico Realty Corp. chartered; \$50,000 to \$100,000 capital; W. T. Old, Pres.; develop residential section of 70 acres, Ocean View Blvd. to Willoughby Bay, to be known as Pamlico.

Va., Richmond.—Arthur Bauer will erect residence; 2 stories; 70x34 ft.; brick, frame and stucco; cost \$30,000; A. F. Hunt, Archt., Old Dominion Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—G. E. Chott will erect residence in Westhampton; 2 stories; 32x60 ft.; frame and stucco; cost \$20,000; Otis K. Ashburgh, Archt., 110 N. 7th St.

Va., Roanoke.—S. A. Duerson will erect 5 dwellings on Melrose Ave. and 7 on Maiden Lane; former, 28x26 ft.; 2 stories; frame; cost \$3500 each; latter, 30x28 ft.; 2 stories; brick cased; porches; cost \$4500 each; all to have pipeless furnaces; electric lighting; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted in part.)

W. Va., Huntington.—J. S. Weaver will erect three 8-room brick residences; cost \$5000 each.

W. Va., Huntington.—W. F. Davis will erect 2 dwellings; 8 rooms; brick; cost \$5000 each.

W. Va., St. Albans.—Frank Morley will erect brick residence and ice-cream factory; latter 90x140 ft.; 2 stories; brick; steel beams, columns and fire doors; Wm. T. Vandegriff, Archt., Capital City Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Weirton.—Weirton Steel Co. will build several hundred dwellings for operatives.

Government and State.

S. C., Charleston.—Amusement Building.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., receives bids until June 15 to erect amusement building at navy-yard; 180x30 ft.; 1 story; concrete piers; frame; shingle roof; wood and cement floors; plastered interiors; plumbing; electric lights; heating; drawings and specification No. 2908 obtainable at office of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Commandant of navy-yard.

Va., Fort Monroe.—Theater.—United States Constructing Quartermaster, Main Wharf, Fort Monroe, receives bids until June 5 to erect Liberty Theater; cost \$45,000; plans and specifications at office Constructing Quartermaster as above and office Construction Division, Section C, Washington, D. C. (Previously noted.)

Va., Truxton (P. O. Portsmouth).—Library, etc.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, will erect library and recreation centers.

Va., Yorktown.—Barracks, etc.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, rejected bids to erect 10 buildings to include barracks, mess hall and officers' quarters; cost \$177,000. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Montgomery.—St. Margaret's Hospital has plans by Frederick Ausfeld, Bell Bldg., for hospital; 4 stories; fireproof; 43x108 ft.; reinforced concrete floors; 33 private rooms and baths; 11 baths and toilets; cost \$100,000.

Ala., Tusculum.—Colbert County will erect memorial hospital; cost \$50,000; Dr. W. H. Greer and others, Building Committee.

Ga., Eastman.—Drs. J. D. and Ferdinand Herrman, and others purchased 12-room building and will remodel and erect 8-room addition for sanitarium; brick.

Ga., Macon.—City will erect tuberculosis hospital. Address Mayor Toole.

Ky., Cynthiana.—Lee Houston, D. N. Lafferty, J. E. Gruelle and others are committee promoting erection of memorial hospital; cost \$100,000.

Mo., Richmond.—Ray County votes August 26 on \$30,000 hospital bonds. Address Forrest Smith. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Drs. Eugene J. Rinaldo, 3811 Olive St., and T. S. Manning, 3867 Delmar Blvd., will erect two 3-story buildings and remodel old Lake View Place, near Granite City, for Lake View Sanitarium.

N. C., Wadesboro.—Anson Sanatorium, Drs. R. G. Cross and J. E. Hart, Trustees, will erect addition for nurses' home; 3 stories; pressed brick; operating and examination rooms; connected with main building by solarium; 2 wards, 2 private rooms, etc.; enlarge heating plant; L. L. Hunter, Archt., Charlotte.

S. C., Columbia.—State Board of Health, J. A. Haynes, Secy., will erect tuberculosis sanitarium; call for bids about July 1; Chas. S. Wilson, Archt., 800 Palmetto Bldg.

S. C., Edgefield.—Edgefield County Medical Assn. will erect hospital; cost \$50,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Tex., Yoakum.—City has plans by L. Harrington Co., San Antonio, for hospital; 42x96.7 ft.; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; 5-ply gravel roof; wood and tile floors on reinforced concrete and tile slabs; steam heat; Otis electric elevator, 4x7x6-ft. platform.

Va., Richmond.—Chinborazo Hospital Corp. organized by Oscar E. Parrish, Pres.; Drs. Wm. H. Parker, Ramon D. Garcia and others; will erect hospital; cost \$75,000.

Hotels.

Fla., Clermont.—Lake Highlands Co. will erect hotel and clubhouse; 150x100 ft.; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; furnace heat; electric lighting; cost \$40,000; construction begins about July 1. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Gordon Mayer prepared plans for hotel on 9th St., between Avenue B and Boulevard; 8 stories and basement; 100 rooms with bath; fireproof; concrete and hollow tile; cost \$300,000.

Fla., Miami.—Thomas J. Peters and associates will erect addition to Halcyon Hotel.

Ga., Augusta.—Heyman & Baron will remodel Terminal Hotel; cost \$75,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Augusta.—Randall Hotel Co. will erect Randall Hotel; cost \$350,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Ga., Columbus.—Chas. Loridans, Atlanta, will erect addition to Ralston Hotel; 72 rooms and baths; 6 stories on annex already erected; fireproof; reinforced concrete skeleton frame; 5-ply tar and gravel roof; cement floors; electric lighting; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Frankfort.—Chamber of Commerce and Col. George Weitzel are interested in organization of company to rebuild Capitol Hotel.

Ky., Louisville.—Jake Greenberg, Pres. Galt House Hotel Co., and others plan to erect hotel; about 500 rooms; 10 to 12 stories; cost \$1,500,000.

La., Shreveport.—A. C. Classell and associates will organize stock company to erect hotel; 10 stories; 500 rooms, with bath; cost \$1,000,000.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Philip Sheridan will erect addition to hotel; 65x75 ft.; 3 stories and basement; electric elevators; cost \$45,000; Randolph Meier, Archt., Lincoln Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Hotel Realty Co., Festus J. Wade, Pres., will erect addition and remodel

hotel; cost \$200,000; T. P. Barnett Co., Archt., 724 Central National Bank Bldg.

N. C., Statesville.—Company has plans by Willard G. Rogers, Charlotte, for hotel; 85x90 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; concrete and tile floors; steam heat; electric lighting; electric elevators; refrigerating plant; kitchen equipment; cost about \$100,000.

S. C., Rock Hill.—City Investment Co. organized by J. B. Creighton, Dr. W. G. Stevens, R. E. Barron and others; will erect hotel; 4 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; fireproof; 40 guestrooms; cost \$50,000 to \$60,000. Address company. (Chamber of Commerce previously noted promoting erection.) Rogers, Archt., 502 Trust Bldg., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

Va., Brookneal.—C. L. Brobst organized Brookneal Hotel Corp., \$50,000 capital stock; will erect hotel; 80x80 ft.; brick; gravel roof; steam or vapor heat; 30 bedrooms; 6 or 8 private baths and several public baths; electric lighting; store rooms on ground floor; cost \$40,000; Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va., may be addressed. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Hotel Furniture, etc.)

Va., Norfolk.—Hotel Southland will erect additional story for Old Colony Club; cost \$50,000 to \$100,000.

W. Va., Princeton.—J. S. Chambers and associates will organize company to erect \$100,000 hotel.

Miscellaneous.

Ala., Birmingham.—Memorial.—Morris W. Bush is Chrmn. Committee to erect building.

Fla., Miami.—Casino.—Walter C. De Garmo prepared plans for improvements to Hardie's Casino; replace east and west fronts with cement, erect 2 towers, 56 ft.; entrance 115 ft. long; lobby 60 ft. long; marble counter 50 ft.; 2 verandas 138x25 ft. and 135x20 ft.; remodel dining-room; 5 plate-glass front shops; glass awning; remodel bathrooms and provide 481 bathrooms and 155 lockers; remodel old powerhouse for residence; cost \$50,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dancing Pavillion.—Southeastern Fair Assn., R. M. Striplin, Secy., will erect dancing pavillion at Lakewood Park; cost \$16,000.

Ga., Columbus.—Memorial.—J. DuPont Kirven, A. F. Kunze and others plan to erect memorial; 3 stories; auditorium on first floor; offices on 3d floor; cost \$100,000.

Ga., Fort Valley.—Memorial.—Ralph Newton, F. W. Witthoft, H. C. Neill and others, building committee to erect memorial hall; cost \$50,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Orphanage.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Sidney Lansburgh, Prest., will erect orphanage; cottage plan; cost \$300,000.

N. C., Charlotte.—Community Building.—War Camp Community Service, Margaret Berry, Acting Secy., will erect community building; 1 story; 50x90 ft.

Okl., Muskogee.—Exhibit.—State Board of Agriculture, J. A. Whitehurst, Prest., Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City, receives bids until June 5 to erect State Agricultural and Indian Exhibit building.

Tex., Beaumont.—Orphans' Home.—Beaumont Day Nursery Assn., Mrs. Frank Keith, Prest., will erect orphans' home; 50x90 ft.; 2 stories; semi-fireproof; hollow tile and stucco; tile roof; mill construction; cost \$30,000; hot-air furnace, \$800; opens bids about June 20. Address J. W. Northrup, Jr., Archt., 701 Huntington Ave. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Memorial.—Tarrant County Memorial Assn., W. A. Hanger, Prest., will erect building.

Tex., Houston.—Clubhouse.—Park Place Country Club, C. A. Andrus, Secy., will erect club-

house; open-air swimming pool; dance hall; golf links; cost \$25,000; M. E. Tracy and J. A. Otis, Archts.

Schools.

Ala., Annemarle.—Arlington Literary & Industrial School, Rev. R. P. Williams, Principal, will erect building, principal's home, boys' dormitory; cost \$40,000; construction by student labor.

Ala., Birmingham.—Birmingham-Southern College will erect dormitory.

Ala., Gadsden.—City considering vote on \$100,000 bond issue for school improvements; Judge Disque, Prest. School Board.

Ala., Leeds.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Birmingham, ordered vote June 30 on tax to erect addition to school; cost \$25,000.

Ala., Montgomery.—Montgomery County Board of Education will erect grammar school building at Grange Hall; cost \$35,000; also erect teachers' home at Pike Road; cost \$12,000; Frederick Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg.

Ala., Ohatchee.—Calhoun County Board of Education, Anniston, will erect vocational school. (See Ala., Weaver.)

Ala., Ramer.—Montgomery County Board of Education has plans by Frederick A. Ausfeld, 301-04 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, for school building; 9 classrooms and auditorium; standard construction; Barrett and composition shingle roof; wood floors, except over boiler and fuelrooms; vacuum steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$75,000; bids opened May 27. Address W. F. Feagin, Supt. Montgomery County Schools, Montgomery. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Weaver.—Calhoun County Board of Education, Anniston, will erect \$10,000 school; also school at Hollingsworth and vocational school at Ohatchee.

Ark., Beebe.—Beebe Special School Dist., W. W. Thompson, Secy., receives bids until July 8 to erect school; brick; 2 stories; plans and specifications at office James H. Bliss, Archt., 525 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

Ark., Ingleside.—Ingleside School Dist. will erect school building. Address School Trustees.

Ark., Ravenden.—Ravenden Special School Dist., C. C. Ball, Secy., receives bids until June 6 to erect school; brick; 2 stories; plans and specifications at office James H. Bliss, Archt., 525 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

Ark., Lunsford.—Lunsford Special School Dist., R. R. Holland, Secy., receives bids until July 1 to erect school; brick; 1 story; plans and specifications at office James H. Bliss, Archt., 525 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

Ark., Ulm.—Ulm Special School Dist., R. G. Reitz, Secy., receives bids until June 19 to erect school; brick; 1 story; plans and specifications at office James H. Bliss, Archt., 525 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Albany.—City will remodel grammar school; cost \$25,000. Address Mayor Tift.

Ga., Camilla.—City will vote on \$10,000 bonds to erect school. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Davisboro.—School Trustees will erect building; cost \$20,000.

La., Bell City.—Calcasieu Parish School Board, Lake Charles, will erect school building; 2 stories; brick; 50x70 ft.; asbestos roof; wood floors; cost \$16,000; bids opened June 3; plans at office I. C. Carter, Archt., Lake Charles. (Lately noted.)

La., Choupique.—Calcasieu Parish School Board rebuild Blair school near Choupique; bids opened June 3; plans and specifications at office F. K. White, Secy.-Treas.

La., Crowley.—City voted \$60,000 bonds to improve and erect additions to Crowley High

School; brick; cost about \$40,000. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Md., Relay.—Baltimore County School Board, A. S. Cook, Secy., Towson, will erect building; 122x35 ft.; 2 stories; brick and frame; slag roof; wood floors; 5 rooms; cost \$15,000; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Cleveland.—Trustees, Cleveland Consolidated School Dist., will erect building; brick; composition roof; steam heat; also erect teachers' home; frame; whole cost \$100,000; Raymond B. Spencer, Archt., Goodwyn Institute Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; plans ready June 20. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Como.—Como Separate School Dist. will erect building; brick; composition roof; steam heat; cost \$40,000; Raymond B. Spencer, Archt., Goodwyn Inst. Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; plans ready about June 10.

Miss., Gunnison.—Gunnison Consolidated School Dist. considering issuing \$40,000 bonds to construct, repair and equip schools; Fred Clark and others, County Commrs.

Mo., Mexico.—Hardin College, C. F. Clark, Prest. Trustees, will erect dormitory and heating plant; cost \$125,000.

Mo., Elsberry.—School Dist. voted \$28,000 bonds to erect building; brick; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$20,000. Address Jos. R. Palmer. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Ravenwood.—Consolidated School Dist. No. 120, W. A. Conn, Prest., will erect high-school building; 2 stories and basement; 66x70 ft.; brick and stone; terra-cotta trim; composition roof; cost \$25,000; H. D. Pampel, Archt., 404 Finance Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Peters.—All Saints' Church will erect school; Duffner & Stecker, Contrs. (See Churches.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Washington University Corp. will erect laboratory; 2 stories; cost about \$70,000. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—School Board will rebuild colored school; cost \$40,000; W. H. Lord, Archt. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Concord.—School Board will erect addition to school No. 2; also erect kindergarten building at Central School; C. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., China Grove.—Rowan County Farm Life School, A. M. Hanna, Chrmn. Building Committee, will erect boys' dormitory; bids opened June 3; drawings and specifications at office Mr. Hanna at Bank of China Grove. (Lately noted to open bids May 20.)

N. C., Gastonia.—City School Commrs., R. C. Patrick, Secy.-Treas., will erect high school.

N. C., Spring Hope.—Spring Hope Graded School Dist. votes on \$20,000 bonds to enlarge building, install heating plant, etc. Address Prof. J. E. McClain.

N. C., Winton.—School Board, A. W. Taylor, Chrmn. Building Committee, receives bids until June 16 to erect school building; brick; tin roof; steam heat; 60x70 ft., with 12x24 ft. "L"; wood floors; cost \$20,000; M. R. Herring, Archt. Address Mr. Taylor.

N. C., Wilmington.—New Hanover County voted \$325,000 bonds to supplement \$150,000 available to erect schools in city and county; W. Catlett, Supt. Schools. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Wilmington.—New Hanover County voted \$325,000 bonds to supplement \$125,000 already available to erect schools of city and county; Thomas E. Cooper, Chrmn. Board of Education. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Madill.—Board of Education, F. J. Carter, Clerk, will erect 4-room school; brick and mill construction; open bids June 1.

Okl., McAlester.—Board of Education opens bids June 9 to erect high school at 3d and Adams Sts.; 220x160 ft.; reinforced concrete

and brick; cement floors; cost \$255,000, including heat and light; Jewell Hicks, Archt., Oklahoma City. Address Josephine Troy, Clerk. (Previously noted.)

Okla., McAlester.—City Board of Education receives bids until June 9 to erect school; 213x100 ft.; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; brick and stone; fireproof; heating, plumbing, ventilating and wiring in general contract; plans and specifications at office J. J. Walsh, McAlester, and Jewell Hicks, Oklahoma City, Associate Archts., and at office W. C. Master-son, Supt., McAlester. (Previously noted to open bids May 12.)

Okla., Pocomasset.—Board of Education, W. W. Clark, Clerk, will erect school building; 7 rooms, auditorium and gymnasium; brick and frame; 84.8x207.8 ft.; composition roof; wood floors; Smith heaters; Delco lighting; cost \$20,000; bids opened May 31; plans and specifications at office E. H. Eads, Archt., Chickasha, Okla., and office Mr. Clark, who may be addressed. (Lately noted to open bids May 12.)

Okla., Cleveland.—Board of Education, O. V. Mullendore, Pres., will erect school building; brick, stone, reinforced concrete and ordinary construction; asphalt roof; concrete and wood floors; cost \$65,000; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Charleston.—School Board will remodel Memminger school; cost \$50,000; Benson & Barbot, Archts. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Fort Mill.—School Board, J. B. Mills, Chrmn., receives bids until June 9 for construction, heating and equipment of addition to school building on Confederate St.; 3 stories; 50x60 ft.; 8 classrooms and gymnasium; brick; tin roof; cost \$15,000; drawings and specifications at office Nat. G. Walker, Archt., Rock Hill, S. C. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Heath Springs.—Heath Springs School Dist., W. S. Moore, Chrmn., Board of Trustees, voted \$15,000 bonds to supplement subscription of \$10,000 to erect high-school building. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Willington.—De La Howe Industrial School will erect building; cost \$69,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Tenn., Culloeka.—School Board will erect building; stone or brick; cost \$12,000 to \$15,000. Address E. J. Park.

Tenn., Knoxville.—School Board will erect Mitchell Chapel School in Loudale; 2 stories; 5 classrooms and auditorium; brick; cost \$15,000 to \$20,000; bids opened May 27; Manley & Young, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Sparta.—Board of Education will erect high school; 10 rooms, auditorium and gymnasium; cost \$30,000; Manley & Young, Archts., Holston National Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., and Strand Theater Bldg., Lexington, Ky.

Tex., Bloomburg.—School Board will erect building; 2 stories, brick; cost \$25,000.

Tex., Bowie.—School Trustees will erect high school; considering \$150,000 bond issue.

Tex., Crisp.—School Dist. voted \$12,000 bonds to erect brick school. Address District School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Cisco.—City voted \$35,000 bonds to erect and improve schools. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education, C. M. Moore, Secy., will erect 1-story interlocking tile warehouse; 50x125 ft.; plans and specifications at office H. A. Overbeck, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dime Box.—Long Prairie School Dist. voted bonds to erect school. Address District School Trustees.

Tex., Hallettsville.—Hallettsville Ind. School Dist. voted \$65,000 bonds to erect and equip school building; Ferd Lacy, Secy., Hallettsville. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—City voted \$300,000 bonds to erect high school, ward school and several annexes; fireproof; P. W. Horn, Supt. of Schools. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Hearne.—Board of Education, H. W. Cummings, Pres., receives bids, exclusive of heating and plumbing, until June 12 to erect brick high school; plans at office of C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin, Tex.

Tex., Polytechnic.—Polytechnic Independent School Dist. Trustees receive bids until June 6 to erect addition to D. McRae School; plans and specifications at Room 516, Texas State Bank; S. S. Ogilvie, Pres., School Board. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Rosebud.—Rosebud Independent School Dist. receives bids until June 15 to rebuild high school; replace structure previously damaged by fire; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; cement slab and hardwood floors; cost \$75,000; steam heat, \$6,000; plans and specifications with Milton W. Scott & Co., Archts., Waco, and R. G. Stillwell, Secy. School Board. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—City voted \$250,000 bonds to erect schools; Paul H. Scholz, Business Mgr. Board of Education. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ennis.—Tellico School Dist. voted \$12,000 bonds to erect brick building. Address Dist. School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—City, John C. Davis, Secy., voted \$150,000 bonds to erect addition and alter school building in South Waco; Milton W. Scott & Co., Archts., 412½ Franklin St.; bids opened May 29. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—Paul Quinn College will erect dormitory for girls; Bishop J. H. Jones is interested.

Va., Fredericksburg.—City School Board will erect building; 63x130 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick walls; wood floor joist; Plenum system heating and ventilating; Phillip N. Stern, Archt.

Va., Portsmouth.—School Board, W. F. Robinson, Chrmn., Building Committee, will erect 12-room building at Mt. Hermon; 3 stories; brick; cost \$45,000; 3-room building on Jefferson St.; 3 stories; cost \$40,000; building on Ann St.; cost \$50,000; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—State Board of Control, E. B. Stephenson, Pres., 402 Capitol St., Charleston, will erect dormitory at normal school; 2 stories; brick; cost \$37,500; R. A. Gillis, Archt., Fairmont.

W. Va., St. Marys.—Pleasant County Board of Education, F. J. Barrow, Pres., will erect high school; 2 stories and basement; 130x78 ft.; brick, stone and steel; Chas. W. Bates, Archt., 701 National Bank Bldg., Wheeling. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—H. Abramson will erect store; 4 stories; \$100,000.

Ark., Forrest City.—Judge S. H. Mann contemplates erecting building; 2 stories; 50x100 ft.; brick; Mann & Gatling, Archts., Selmitar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

D. C., Washington.—Citizens' Savings Bank will erect bank and store, 1336 New York Ave. N. W. (See Bank and Office.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—E. M. Langdon will erect 2 stores.

Fla., Miami.—Walter G. De Garmo prepared plans for improvements to Hardie's Casino; 5 plate-glass front shops. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

Ga., Atlanta.—S. S. Selig will erect business building; brick; cost \$20,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Rauh Realty Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will erect building to be occupied by Republic Rubber Corp.; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; brick exterior; tile partitions; terracotta trim; elevators; tire conveyors; R. S. Pringle, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta.—R. M. Walker will erect business building.

Ga., Atlanta.—J. H. Lifsey-Smith Co. will erect building; 3 stories; reinforced concrete.

Ga., Atlanta.—G. A. Richards will erect building to be leased to Johnson-Gewinner Co.; 2 stories.

Ga., Columbus.—O. C. Bullock will remodel store for J. A. Kirven Co.; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$10,000; ready for bids in about 10 days. Address Duncan & Martin, Archts., 13th St.

Ga., Griffin.—C. B. Gresham will erect 2 stores; brick; cost \$25,000.

Ga., Griffin.—Dr. E. C. Bowden will erect store; brick.

Ga., Griffin.—W. H. Newton will erect 5 brick stores; cost \$45,000.

Ga., Savannah.—Knight Drug Co. will erect building; 3 stories; stores on first floor; apartments above.

Ga., Savannah.—Bacon-Cann Corp.; J. Ferris Cann, Secy.-Treas., will erect 5 stores.

Ga., Savannah.—Bacon-Cann Corp. will erect 2-story building on Whitaker St.; site 60x90 ft.; 5 stores on first floor, offices above.

Miss., Moss Point.—A. F. Dantzier & Co., J. D. Lowe, Mgr., will rebuild store lately noted damaged by fire at loss of \$100,000.

Md., Sparrows Point.—People's Company will erect business building; 2 stories; 43x52 ft.; hollow tile; Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Miss., Columbus.—J. W. Owen will erect floral shop; brick.

Mo., St. Louis.—Famous-Barr Dry Goods Co. will erect 7-story annex.

Mo., St. Louis.—Nace Heinkel will erect store and hall building; 2 stories and basement; 64x67 ft.; brick; composition roof; cost \$12,000; Oliver J. Popp, Archt.

Mo., St. Louis.—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., D. R. Calhoun, Pres., will erect 8-story addition to Locust Street Bldg.; Eames & Young, Archts., Wright Bldg. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Statesville.—S. J. Holland will erect building; 120x115 ft.; steam heat; plate-glass front; cost \$60,000; W. H. Peeps, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Waltersboro.—J. M. Witsell will erect brick addition to store.

Okla., Muskogee.—Graham-Sykes Co., O. T. Graham, Mgr., will erect 3-story addition to building; brick and stone; remodel interior of present 3-story structure.

Okla., Tulsa.—R. M. McFarlin will erect 5-story business building.

Okla., Tulsa.—C. P. Alexander will erect 10-story building.

S. C., Greeleyville.—J. B. Alsbrook will erect store building; 55x100 ft.; brick; composition roof; cement floor with tile covering. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

S. C., Ridgeland.—C. E. Perry will erect store; cost \$13,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Rock Hill.—John T. Roddey will erect 2-story brick store for Belk Brothers; cost \$25,000; A. D. Gilchrist, Archt.

Tenn., Sevierville.—A. M. Pain and S. L. Atchley will erect business building; about 100x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick and wood; pitch

and gravel roof; M. E. Parmalee & Son, Architects, Knoxville. Address Owners.

Tenn., Springfield.—G. S. Moore will erect store and stable.

Tex., Bloomburg.—J. D. Newton will erect business building; 2 stories; brick.

Va., Lynchburg.—Jas. R. Gilliam Estate opens bids June 7 to remodel building on Main St. for department store; basement and 4 floors; wood floors; steam heat; install present elevator; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Matoaka.—O. M. Bailey will erect building; 2 stories; 51x60 ft.; brick.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Merchants' National Bank will erect bank and store. (See Bank and Office.)

W. Va., Welch.—Lewis Furniture Co., Walter H. Lewis, Prest., will erect store; 4 stories; brick.

Theaters.

Ga., Augusta.—Lenox Amusement Co. will erect theater; cost \$60,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Miss., Greenville.—People's Theater Co., J. V. Anderson, Secy., will erect theater; cost \$90,000. (Lately noted.)

Va., Fort Monroe.—United States Constructing Quartermaster receives bids until June 5 to erect Liberty Theater. (See Government and State.)

Warehouses.

Ga., Atlanta.—J. R. Ellis (Prest.) and others organized cotton warehouse company; purchased 6 warehouses; install automatic sprinklers, etc.; erect additional fireproof structures; capacity 7000 bales.

Ga., Augusta.—Heath, Bolsterf & Turner will erect grocery warehouse; cost \$30,000; G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

Ky., Cynthiana.—Clarence Lebus will erect tobacco warehouse; 208x210 ft.; brick and steel; 2 stories; cost \$55,000; day labor; owner receiving bids on skylights, steel and lumber; Manley & Young, Architects, Holston National Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., and Strand Theater Bldg., Lexington, Ky.

Ky., Leitchfield.—Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse Co. has plans by Manley & Young, Holston National Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., and Strand Theater Bldg., Lexington, Ky., for tobacco warehouse; 140x172 ft.; steel; maple floors; 200 skylights; prize-room.

La., New Orleans.—Dixie Mill Supply Co. will erect warehouse.

Md., Baltimore.—General Coffee & Tea Co. has plans by Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Melvin Ave., Catonsville, Md., for warehouse; 90x100 ft.; structural steel and concrete; slag roof; concrete floors; cost \$100,000; steam heat, \$10,000; electric lighting, \$15,000; electric elevators, \$10,000; bids opened June 2. Address architect.

Md., Frederick.—Thomas & Company will erect warehouse on East South St.; 60x120 ft.

Md., Salisbury.—Farmers & Planters' Co. will erect warehouse and fertilizer plant; 70x225 ft.; frame with metal siding; slate-coated asbestos roof; concrete and wood floors; cost \$15,000; elevators, \$2000. Address Wm. P. Ward, 406 Main St.

Mo., Kansas City.—Haglage & Hawkin Furniture Co. will erect warehouse; 3 stories; cost \$35,000.

N. C., Durham.—R. J. Aiken will erect brick tobacco warehouse.

N. C., Statesville.—Iredell Leaf Tobacco Co. will erect warehouse; 86x121 ft.; brick and frame; composition roof; joist floors; electric lighting; cost \$25,000 to \$30,000; Willard G. Rogers, Archt., 502 Trust Bldg., Charlotte.

N. C., Wilson.—The Barnes-Harrel Wholesale Grocery Co. will erect warehouse; cost \$50,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Continental Supply Co. will erect warehouse; brick and steel; cost \$33,900.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Caldwell & Co., J. B. Caldwell, Prest., are considering erecting fireproof cottonseed storage-house; 40x184 ft.; 12-ft. sidewalls; steel and concrete; 6x6-ft. monitor with windows; 12-ft. shed, 100 ft. long. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Tex., Amarillo.—Amarillo Hardware Co. will erect warehouse; 2 stories and basement.

Tex., Cisco.—Humble Oil & Refining Co. will erect warehouse and cottages.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Bessemer Gas Engine Co., John Caruthers, Prest., Dan Waggoner Bldg., will erect warehouse.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Continental Oil Fields Supply Co. will erect warehouse; 65x100 ft.

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education will erect warehouse. (See Schools.)

Va., Fredericksburg.—Baker & Wallace will erect warehouse; 50x110 ft.; 2 stories; brick walls; steel girders and columns; asbestos roof; wood floor joists; cost \$15,000; Philip N. Stern, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lawrenceville.—Peebles & Purdy will erect warehouse and garage; 1 story; 83x125 ft.; brick; cost \$12,000; construction by owners.

Tex., Ennis.—Ennis Warehouse Co. will improve present buildings, also erect additional structures.

for school building; 4 rooms; brick; composition tar and gravel roof; wood floors; steam heat; lighting from established plant; cost \$12,000. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—M. Sullivan will erect apartment-house; 2 stories; 32x60 ft.; cost \$11,800; Griffin Brothers, Contrs., Arcade Bldg.

W. Va., South Charleston.—First National Bank of South Charleston will erect bank and apartment building; A. B. Chandler, Contr. (See Bank and Office.)

Bank and Office.

Ark., West Helena.—W. O. Glines will erect bank, motion-picture theater and garage; brick; 70x80 and 40x100 ft.; slag roof; concrete; hot-water or steam heat; electric lights; cost \$20,000; J. R. Foster, Archt., Helena; Darnell Lumber Co., Contr., West Helena. Address Owner. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Citizens' Savings Bank will erect bank and store, 1336 New York Ave. N. W.; 3 stories; cost \$60,000; H. L. Breuninger, Contr., 5700 16th St. N. W.; A. P. Clark, Archt., Equitable Bldg.

Ky., Louisville.—Atherton Realty Co. let contract Alfred Struck Co. to erect annex to Atherton building; 62x90 ft.; 11 stories and basement; concrete frame; built-up composition roof; Otis traction elevator; heat from established plant; cost \$300,000; Joseph & Joseph, Architects, Atherton Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Canton.—First National Bank will improve building; Krueger Mfg. Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Mo., New Franklin.—Bank of New Franklin let contract to J. H. Stretz & Sons, Box 304, Booneville, Mo., to erect building; 22x60 ft.; 1 story; brick; Barrett built-up roof; reinforced concrete floors; cost \$10,000; lighting, \$300; Ludwig Abt, Archt., Moberly, Mo. Address Contractor. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Farmers' Bank & Trust Co. will remodel building; stone and plate-glass front; install fixtures; J. L. Crouse, Contr., Greensboro, N. C.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Magnolia Petroleum Co. let contract to Charles M. Dunning Construction Co. to erect office building and filling station; 50x140 ft.; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof on slab; cement floors; cost \$172,000; Hawk & Parr, Architects; following sub-contracts let: Capitol Steel & Iron Co., reinforcing steel; J. B. Klein Iron & Foundry Co., structural and ornamental steel; Southwestern Bricklaying Co., masonry; Darling Lumber & Manufacturing Co., millwork; A. E. Mault, lathing and plastering; Oklahoma Electrical Supply Co., electric wiring and fixtures; H. T. Woodress, painting; B. Z. Hutchinson Plumbing Co., plumbing and heating; Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co., metal weather strips; all of Oklahoma City; United States Gypsum Co., Kansas City, Mo., tile partitions; Condle-Bray Paint & Glass Co., plate and prism glass; Algonite Stone Mfg. Co., algonite stone; both of St. Louis; Cutler Mail Chute Co., Rochester, N. Y., mail chute; Otis Elevator Co., New York, electric passenger elevator; Standard Metal Weather Strip Co., Tulsa, Okla., metal screens.

S. C., Camden.—Bank of Camden let contract to W. B. Summersett to remodel building; 3 stories; brick and stone; tin roof; tile floors; cost \$30,000; hot-water heat, \$1500; G. F. Lafaye, Archt., Columbia, S. C., may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—National Bank of Commerce and M. J. Bashara let contract to Lisle-Dunning Construction Co., Oklahoma City, to erect bank and office building; 50x150 ft.; 10 stories; reinforced concrete; marble, tile and wood floors; cost \$350,000 to \$400,000;

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

N. C., Durham.—R. L. Baldwin will erect 2-family apartment-house; shingle construction; 5 rooms and bath; sleeping porch; hardwood floors; Gibson and Cannaday, Contrs.; plumbing contract to Dermott Heating Co.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Harry F. Hann, Inc., has contract to erect apartment-house on 5th St.; 38x157 ft.; 10 stories; reinforced concrete; composition roof; tile and concrete floors; cost about \$200,000; steam heat; electric lighting; electric elevators; refrigerating system; incinerator connections; garage in building; Willard G. Rogers, Archt., Charlotte.

Tex., Abilene.—Robt. Irvin has plans by and let contract to Daniel & Durham, Room 3, Palace Hotel, to erect apartment-house lately noted; 40x90 ft.; stucco on Bishopric board; Johns-Manville roof; wood floors; cost \$16,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Floors and Trim.)

Va., Norfolk.—S. Freidberg, 15 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, will erect apartment-house; 4 stories; 40x70 ft.; reinforced concrete; gravel roof; reinforced concrete floors; cost \$67,500; Neff & Thompson, Architects, Seaboard Bank Bldg.; R. R. Richardson & Co., Inc., Bank of Commerce Bldg., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Association and Fraternal.

La., Lake Charles.—Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., will erect temple; 50x160 ft.; brick, stone and terra-cotta; 2 stories; brick pillars with terra-cotta capitals; lobby 20x28 ft.; banquet hall 50x30 ft.; cost \$50,000; L. Noel, Archt., Shreveport; Knapp & East, Contrs., Lake Charles. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Steel; Roofing; Terra-Cotta; Stone.)

Tex., Corsicana.—I. O. O. F., Widow and Orphans' Home, has plans by and let contract to H. J. Emmins, 311 Andrews Bldg., Dallas,

Otis gearless elevators, \$50,000; E. Stanley Field, Archt., Wichita Falls. (Mr. Bashara previously noted to erect building.)

Va., Ashland.—Hanover Bank will erect building; 30x50 ft.; brick, stone and concrete; slag over concrete slab roof; reinforced and tile floors; low-pressure steam heat; electric lights; cost \$20,000; A. F. Hunt, Archt., 304 Old Dominion Trust Co. Bldg.; W. L. Ragland & Son, Contrs., Merchants' National Bank Bldg., both of Richmond.

Va., Danville.—O. W. Dudley let contract to W. K. Anderson to remodel bank, store and office building; 100x55 ft.; fireproof; gravel roof; cement floors; cost \$100,000; E. R. James, Archt. Address Owner.

Va., Farmville.—First National Bank of Farmville will remodel building; brick and stone; cost \$10,000; F. A. Bishop, Archt. and Contr., Sycamore St.

Va., Portsmouth.—John C. Emmerson will erect office building; 1 story; 60x44 ft.; cost \$10,000; H. M. Lucas, Contr., Maple Ave.; W. H. Simpson, Archt., Board of Trade Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Federal Reserve Bank let contract to John T. Wilson Co., Inc., Richmond, to erect Regional Bank building; about 100x125 ft.; 2 basements, 5 floors and 2 mezzanine floors; steel frame; reinforced concrete floor slabs; exterior of masonry; slag and promenade tile roof; reinforced concrete slab floor construction; cost about \$1,000,000; heating, lighting, sidewalks and elevators not determined; Sill, Buckler & Fenhagen, Archts., 11 E. Pleasant St., Baltimore, Md. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., South Charleston.—First National Bank of South Charleston, Quince Jones, Prest., will erect bank and apartment building; 2 stories and basement; 30x90 ft.; cost \$15,000; A. B. Chandler, Contr., South Charleston; Davis Dick & Son, Archts., Masonic Temple, Charleston. (Previously noted.)

Churches.

Mo., St. Peters.—All Saints Church, Rev. John H. Girse, Rector, let contract to Duffner & Stecker Construction Co., International Life Bldg., St. Louis, to erect school building; 117x49 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; asbestos shingle roof; concrete floors; Delco lighting (not let); cost \$35,000; modulation steam heat, \$4500; Henry P. Hess, Archt., 4811 Cote Brillante, St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Cleburne.—Cleburne Baptist Church will erect building; brick; cost \$13,000; J. A. Thomas, Contr.

W. Va., Dunbar.—Catholic Church, Father Thomas, Pastor, will erect parochial school; W. A. Abbitt, Contr. (See Schools.)

City and County.

Mo., St. Louis—Fire Stations.—Board of Public Works, E. L. Kinsey, Prest., will erect 3 fire stations, Miami, Broadway and Salena Sts.; 2 stories; 66x30 ft.; L. T. Bowen, City Archt.; Harry Hirsch, Contr., Wainwright Bldg.; also erect fire station No. 32, 20th and St. Charles Sts.; 2 stories; cost \$20,000; L. Preuss, Archt.; Kellerman Building & Construction Co., Contr., International Life Bldg.

Tex., Seminole.—Jail and Courthouse.—Gaines County Commrs.' Court let contract to erect jail and courthouse. (See Court-houses.)

Courthouses.

Tex., Seminole.—Gaines County Commrs.' Court let contract to Dan Cobb to erect courthouse and jail; reinforced concrete and brick; composition roof; concrete floors; cost \$87,150, including steam heat, plumbing, wiring, etc.; Sanguinette & Staats, Archts., First National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth; T. O. Starke,

County Judge. Address Contr. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Anniston.—Drs. R. L. Hughes and E. L. Curlee have plans by and let contract to John Gladden to erect dwellings and stores; former, 3 to 6 rooms; frame; cedar shingle roofs; wood floors; stoves; cost \$15,000 to \$20,000. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Troy.—Dr. E. M. Shakelford let contract to P. F. Hanchy to erect residence; about 65x80 ft.; 1½ stories; brick veneer and frame; composition roof; pine and hardwood over sub-floors; cost \$10,000; F. Lockwood, Archt. Address Contractor.

D. C., Washington.—C. L. and F. J. Wenger will erect dwelling at 1440 Montague St.; 1 story; brick; cost \$10,000; H. L. Breuninger, Archt. and Contr., 5700 16th St. N. W.

D. C., Washington.—Edmund K. Fox, 1311 H St. N. W., will repair dwelling at 2029 I St.; cost \$10,597; W. A. Kimble, Archt. and Contr.

D. C., Washington.—L. E. Breuninger & Son will erect dwelling at 5301 Colorado Ave.; 2 stories; brick; cost \$12,000; H. L. Breuninger, Archt. and Contr., 5700 16th St. N. W.

Ga., Atlanta.—F. E. Kamper will erect residence; brick veneer; R. S. Pringle, Archt.; C. Shelverton, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—F. R. Graham will erect dwelling; cost \$16,500; C. Shelverton, Contr.; Walker & Chase, Archts.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry D. Eastman has plans by Geo. Wessel, 614 N. Dukeland St., for dwellings; eleven 25x37 ft.; one 22x35 ft.; two 163.4x48 ft.; cost \$28,000; P. S. Morgan, Contr., 12 E. Lexington St.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Van Noy has plans by and let contract to P. H. Hovey, Sharp Bldg., to erect residence at 47th and Holmes Sts.; 34x48 ft.; 2 stories; brick and stucco; shingle roof; oak floors; cost \$17,000; heating, \$1500; city lighting; brick sidewalks. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Shawnee.—Dr. R. M. Anderson will erect dwelling; 47x31 ft.; 2 stories and part basement; frame; probably slate roof; wood floors; cost \$12,500; Vapor steam heat, \$1690; Ed. J. Peters, Archt.; G. P. Carr, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Ebenezer.—R. T. Fewell, People's Trust Co., will erect residence; 2 stories; E. S. Wallace, Contr., Rock Hill, S. C.

S. C., Greer.—Mrs. M. C. Davenport will erect residence; brick; 12 rooms; cost \$30,000; J. C. Cunningham, Contr.

Tex., San Antonio.—H. Partee let contract to Ed W. Oeffinger to erect dwelling; 60x60 ft.; 2 stories; interlocking tile; tile roof; oak floors; cost \$30,000; hot-air heating, \$875; A. B. Ayers, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—L. E. Stone has plans by and let contract to Russell Brown Co., Old Postoffice Bldg., to erect residence; 32x32 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; cost \$12,000. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—J. L. Pleasants let contract to W. K. Barger to erect residence; frame and stucco; slate roof; hardwood floors; cost \$12,517; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.; electric-light fixtures and decorating reserved. Address contractor.

Va., Lynchburg.—Dr. Chas. R. Shumate let contract to Hamilton Bros. to erect residence; 48.6x38 ft.; frame; slate roof; hardwood floors; tile baths; cost \$16,150; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.; electric fixtures and decorating reserved. Address contractor.

Va., Richmond.—S. G. Christian will erect dwelling; 2 stories; frame; cost \$10,000; E. F. Schultz, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—Laburnum Corp. let contract to John T. Wilson Co., Inc., to erect

twenty-four 8-room dwellings, boiler-house, clubhouse, etc., at Laburnum Park; frame and stucco; slab and tile roofs; oak, rift pine and tile floors; garage for each house; cost \$175,000; hot-water heating from central plant, \$25,000; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Julian Anderson & Co. let contract to R. M. Anderson & Co. to erect 6 dwellings at Roland Park; 38x30 ft.; frame, brick and stucco; slate roof; hot-water heat; cost \$7000 each; Hallett & Pratt, Archts. and Engrs., Mutual Bldg., Richmond.

Government and State.

Tex., Honey Grove.—Postoffice.—Treasury Department, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, let contract to Cooper & Lund, Inc., 142 Market St., Newark, N. J., to erect postoffice previously noted; 1 story and mezzanine; 82x54 ft.; brick walls; slate and composition roof; concrete and terrazzo floors; cost \$37,000; steam heat, \$4000; electric wiring, \$1200. Address Contractors at Honey Grove. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Millwork; Postoffice Equipment.)

Va., Hampton Roads.—Naval Base.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, will erect additional buildings; cost \$519,500; Post & McCord, Contrs., New York. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

S. C., Columbia.—State Board of Health, J. A. Haynes, Secy., will erect dairy barn at South Carolina Sanitarium; W. B. Summer-sett, Contr.; G. E. Lafaye, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—Fort Sanders Hospital Co. let contract to Worsham Bros. to erect hospital; 121x85 ft.; 60 beds; fireproof; asbestos slate roof; terrazzo floors; steam heat; automatic electric elevators; cost \$100,000; Manley & Young, Archts., Holston National Bank Bldg.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas County and City will erect tuberculosis hospital on Woodlawn Hospital grounds; 150x40 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; built-up roof; concrete floors; cost \$50,000; F. J. Woerner, Archt., 503 Sumpter Bldg.; H. W. Links, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Hotels.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. F. Alexander, Forest City, N. C., let contract to H. H. Carson, St. Petersburg, to erect hotel and cafeteria; 80x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick and frame; slag roof; wood and concrete floors; steam heat; cost \$50,000; W. S. Shull, Archt., St. Petersburg. (Lately noted.)

La., Natchitoches.—Natchitoches Hotel Co., E. G. Lawton, Secy., will erect additional story to Le Compt Hotel; 175x90 ft.; 30 rooms with bath; brick and frame; wood floors; equip present rooms with plumbing, hot and cold water; Corbin Brothers, Archts. and Contrs. Address Owner. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Mo., St. Louis—Clubhouse.—Missouri Athletic Assn. let contract to Dickie Construction Co., Syndicate Trust Bldg., to alter clubhouse at 4th St. and Washington Ave. for grillroom; fireproof; cement floor; cost \$20,000; hot-blast heat and ventilating, \$500; G. F. A. Brueggeman, Archt., Third National Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis—Restaurant.—Dr. A. M. De Meull let contract to Duffner & Stecker Construction Co., International Life Bldg., to erect restaurant; 29.2x123.3 ft.; fireproof; composition roof; Kahn system floor construc-

tion with tile; cost \$50,000; heat, \$3000; Gustav P. Wuest, Archt.

Mo., St. Louis.—Restaurant.—Milton Pasmezoglu will remodel building; 3 stories; cost \$18,000; L. P. Barnett Co., Archts., 724 Central National Bank Bldg.; Mike Gelmer, Contr., 3616 S. Jefferson St.

Schools.

Ala., Huntsville.—Merrimack Mfg. Co. will erect school; 2 stories; 10 rooms; auditorium to seat 700; cost \$22,000; contract let.

Ark., Leachville.—School Board will erect high school; cost \$34,000; contract let.

Ark., Little Rock.—Board of Education, L. B. Leigh, Pres., will erect junior high school at Pulaski Heights; 180x94 ft.; 2 stories; fireproof; brick and concrete; 16 classrooms; gymnasium, manual training, domestic science and auditorium; W. F. Ault, general contract, \$162,640; Hlmstedt & Son, plumbing, \$11,795; Pettit & Galloway, heating, \$23,734; Electric Construction Co., wiring, \$2660. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Stamps.—School Board will erect high school; cost \$60,000; Lee Quillen, Contr., Texarkana, Ark.

Ga., Columbus.—City, R. B. Daniel, School Supt., let contract to M. C. Barlow to erect school; 8 rooms; concrete and stucco; Spanish tile roof; rift pine floors; cost \$24,933; lighting, indirect steam heating and plumbing, \$6855; R. F. Lockwood, Archt.

Ga., Columbus.—City School Board let contract M. C. Barlow to erect school on Waverly Terrace; California type; 1 story; stucco; 8 rooms; 184x121 ft.; Spanish tile roof; cost \$35,000; steam heat, electric lighting and plumbing, \$7000; wood floors; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Richmond.—Madison County Board of Education let contract to G. L. Green to erect buildings at Speedwell and Log Cabin; let contract to R. L. Duncan to erect addition to building at Newby.

Ky., Speedwell.—Madison County Board of Education let contract to G. L. Green to erect building. (See Ky., Richmond.)

Md., Baltimore.—Johns Hopkins University will erect addition to chemical laboratory on Charles-Street Ave.; 1 story; 50x150 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; marble trim; concrete and brick foundation; cost \$55,000; Frairie Bros. & Haigley, Contrs., 18 Clay St.; Joseph Evans Sperry, Archt., 409 Calvert Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Amorita.—School Board let contract to Wichita Construction Co., Wichita, Kan., to erect high-school building; 74x94 ft.; 2 stories and basement; cement basement floor; others, yellow pine; cost \$50,000; steam heat, \$3000; Kewanee lighting, \$500; S. S. Voigt, Archt., Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Address Contractor. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Holdenville.—School Board let contract J. J. Votaw to erect high school; 88x119 ft.; 2 stories and basement; concrete to roof; reinforced concrete stairs and halls; concrete slab over boiler-room; cost \$58,039; steam heating and plumbing, \$10,439; Tonlini & Bramblett, Archts., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—Board of Education will erect Toy Street grammar school; 2 stories and basement; 108x86 ft.; 8 classrooms and auditorium; cost \$40,000; Gallivan Building Co., Contr.; J. E. Sirrine, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Mascot.—Knox County Board of Education will erect school; 2 stories; 8 rooms; brick; hot-air and fan system of heating; composition shingle roof; maple floors; cost \$14,666; J. A. Cox, Contr.; Moncries Furnace

Co., heating; Manley & Young, Archts., Holston National Bank Bldg.; also erect building at Smith's; S. D. Cox, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Corsicana.—I. O. O. F. Widow and Orphans' Home let contract to erect school building. (See Association and Fraternal.)

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education will erect Oak Cliff high school, 9th St. and Beckley Ave.; 2 stories and basement; brick; fireproof; cost \$185,000; Wm. B. Ittner, Archt., Board of Education Bldg.; E. C. Gerhardt Building Co., Contr., Post-Dispatch Bldg., both of St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Va., Rustburg.—Rustburg School Dist. will erect school; 42x86 ft.; brick; gravel roof; wood floors; cost \$18,000; low-pressure direct-indirect steam heat, \$700; Craigbill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.; Hamilton Brothers, Contrs., Lynchburg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Norfolk County School Board, Tanner's Creek Dist., let contract to Seacoast Construction Co., Inc., 614 Woods Ave., to erect annex to Larchmont and Ocean View schools; 50x117 ft. each; brick exterior; frame interior; slate roofs; wood floors; cost \$47,600 each; Harvey Abrames, Archt., Arcade Bldg. Address Contractor. (Lately noted.)

Va., Ocean View.—Norfolk County School Board, Tanner's Creek Dist., let contract to erect annex to Larchmont and Ocean View schools. (See Va., Norfolk.)

W. Va., Dunbar.—Catholic Church, Father Thomas, Pastor, Charleston, will erect parochial school; 3 stories and basement; 50x50 ft.; cost \$50,000; W. A. Abblitt, Contr.; 12 Columbia Blvd., Charleston. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., St. Albans.—Board of Education, H. B. Atkinson, Pres., will erect building; 2 stories; 50x80 ft.; brick; cost \$24,000; Pad-dock & Orillab, Contrs., Counth Charleston; Higginbotham & Knapp, Archts., 702 Charleston National Bank Bldg., Charleston. Address Contrs. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Wyatt.—Eagle District Board of Education let contract to Shinnston Planing Mill Co., Shinnston, W. Va., to erect school building; 60x50 ft.; tile and brick; slate and composition roof; wood floors; warm-air heat; cost \$45,000; H. F. Giffin, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Anniston.—Drs. R. L. Hughes and E. L. Curlee have plans by and let contract to John Gladden to erect stores. (See Dwellings.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Lasker Brothers let contract to W. F. Ault to erect store building at 2d and Scott Sts.; 70x100 ft.; brick and frame; pitch and gravel roof; wood floors; hand-power elevator; cost \$25,000; Sanders & Ginocchio, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Griffin.—S. B. Frye will erect store; brick; contract let.

Ga., Macon.—I. Kessler let contract to W. Z. Williams Co., Inc., Box 173, to erect store building on Cherry St.; 35x114 ft.; 4 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$40,000; steam heat, \$4000; electric light, \$600; freight elevator, \$2000. Address Contractor.

La., Alexandria.—Mutual Loan & Investment Co. will erect building; 100x107 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete and brick; built-up composition roof; concrete and wood floors; cost \$39,000. Address Hudson Construction Co., Contrs.

La., Natchitoches.—W. F. Johnson let contract to Spencer & Hinckley, Shreveport, to erect store building.

Miss., Columbus.—Johnson Ater will erect 2-story brick building to replace structure previously noted burned; Ben Cline, Contr.

Miss., Indianola.—M. D. Gilmer let contract to Dan Horn to erect building for grocery; 50x82 ft.; brick; composition roof; concrete and wood floors; electric lighting; fireplace and heaters; cost \$10,000; construction by day work; plans by owner, who may be addressed. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Roofing; Skylights; Plateglass; Ironwork.)

Mo., Kansas City.—S. S. Kresge Co. will erect store building; 6 stories and basement; 60x112 ft.; brick; stone trim; reinforced concrete; steel frame; F. E. McIlvain, Archt., 1001 Orear-Leslie Bldg.; Fuller Construction Co., Contr., 415 Dwight Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—E. O. Moffatt will erect store building; 1 story and basement; 50x120 ft.; cost \$12,000; J. G. Braecklein, Archt., 800 Victor Bldg.; Geo. Bowling & Son, Contrs.

N. C., Warsaw.—W. J. Middleton let contract to Geo. Crumpler to erect building; 100x50 ft.; brick; electric lighting. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Mayo Brothers will erect 10-story brick building; 140x77 ft.; 5 stories at present; excavation contract let.

Ten., Knoxville.—Louis Tobe will erect \$30,000 store; 3 stories; brick; A. B. Bauman, Archt.; A. H. Whisman Contr.

Tex., Dallas.—G. A. Sprague will erect business building; 3 stories; concrete and brick; cost \$29,000; A. Guidera, Contr.

Tex., Ranger.—Joe Goldenstern and M. Polsky let contract to Taylor Building Co., Fort Worth, to erect store and office building; 60x100 ft.; 3 stories; fireproof; cost \$23,000; Bethethorian & Cobelli, Archts., Ranger. Address Contractor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Mrs. Jot Gunter will erect store; 60x130 ft.; fireproof; gravel roof; hardwood on slab floors; cost \$30,000; gas-steam heat, \$500; contract let on percentage basis; W. N. Hagy, Archt., and C. B. Schoel, Associate Archt., 422 Gunter Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bristol.—John A. Mahoney let contract to Wm. Arnold to erect department-store building; 58x120 ft.; 3 stories; brick, enamel brick and terra-cotta front; tin or built-up asphalt roof; wood floors; electric lighting; electric passenger elevator; cost \$30,000; C. B. Kerfott, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Danville.—O. W. Dudley will erect building for bank, stores and offices. (See Bank and Office.)

Va., Lynchburg.—James R. Gilliam Estate let contract to C. W. Womack & Co. to erect store buildings at 908-10-12 Main St.; 65x119.7 ft.; brick, steel and terra-cotta; Barrett specification roof; wood, tile and concrete floors; cost \$55,719; steam heat, \$2460; prism sidewalk lights; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt. Address Contractor.

Va., Portsmouth.—Harry D. Bord will erect store; cost \$25,000; E. B. Wilkins, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—Spotless Building Co. will rebuild burned store building; 7 stories and basement; 65x140 ft.; concrete flat slab; cost \$150,000; J. T. Wilson Co., Inc., Contr.; Carneal & Johnston, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Theaters.

Ark., West Helena.—W. O. Glines will erect bank, motion-picture theater and garage. (See Bank and Office.)

Ga., Cedartown.—T. F. Thompson will enlarge Palace Theater; additional seating capacity 1000; A. F. N. Everett, Archt., Walton Bldg., Atlanta; G. R. Ball, Contr.

La., Jennings.—E. C. Miller will erect moving-picture theater; seating capacity 600; typhoon cooling system; equip with \$3000 photo player; cost \$21,000; Oliver & Sons,

Contrs., Lake Charles, La.; E. W. Steinman, Archt., Beaumont, Tex.

N. C., High Point.—G. H. Kearns, 405 S. Main St., will erect theater; 42x100 ft.; brick; wood floors; cost \$10,000 to \$12,000; J. O. Conor, Contr.

W. Va., Wheeling.—George Shafer, Victoria Theater, let contract to J. Lee Wood & Son Co. to remodel theater on Market St.; 65x100 ft.; steel construction by J. E. Moss Iron Works; tile floors; cost \$50,000; F. F. Faris, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Warehouses.

Ky., Elizabethtown. — Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse Co. let contract to erect ware-

house; 140x300 ft.; brick and steel; Manley & Young, Archts., Holston National Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., and Strand Theater Bldg., Lexington, Ky.

Ky., Lancaster.—Garrard Tobacco Warehouse Co. let contract to J. C. Miller, Lebanon, Ky., to erect warehouse; 290x220 ft.; brick and steel; 594 skylights; prize-rooms; cost \$50,000; Manley & Young, Archts., Holston National Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn., and Strand Theater Bldg., Lexington, Ky.

N. C., Warsaw.—Smith-Hill Tobacco Warehouse Co. let contract to A. F. Stroud to erect building; frame; 150x354 ft.; electric lighting.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Magnolia Petroleum Co.

will erect warehouse; cost \$50,000; J. C. Buchanan, Contr.

Tex., Port Arthur. — Adams & Gorin will erect warehouse; 100x140 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete, hollow tile and brick; built-up composition roof; concrete floor; cost \$51,510; elevators, \$2200; McDaniel & Hartford, Contrs., Port Arthur; H. C. Mauer, Archt., Beaumont. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Williamson.—Tug River Feed Co. let contract to C. D. Martin, Box 237, to erect flour and feed warehouse; 60x75 ft.; 3 stories; paving-block construction; built-up roof, Johns-Manville or equal; first floor, cement; others, factory oak; cost \$28,000; elevator 6x8 ft., 2500 lbs. capacity, \$2100. Address Contractor. (Lately noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Barge (Steel).—Southern Iron & Metal Co., Myrtle Ave. and S. A. L. Crossing, Jacksonville, Fla.—Steel barge for oil; up to 200 ft. long; self-propeller; state all details; send photograph.

Belts, etc.—J. F. Savarin, Villeurbanne-Lyon, France.—To correspond with manufacturers of belts, supporters, garters, etc.

Boiler.—Henning Simonson, 502 E. Tuscaloosa St., Florence, Ala.—80 or 100 H. P. H. R. T. boiler with stack; 125 lbs. steam; state insurance and price f. o. b. Florence.

Boiler.—Treasury Dept., Supervising Archt.'s Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 20 for new boiler, etc., in United States Custom-house and Postoffice at Newport News, Va.; in accordance with drawing and specifications; copies obtainable at architect's office and office of custodian at Newport News.

Boilers.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington.—Bids until June 11 to furnish and install two 600 H. P. boilers with superheaters at Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; drawings and specifications (No. 3707) from Bureau and Commandant Navy Yard at Charleston.

Boiler Tools.—See Machine Tools.

Boiler, etc.—Hodges & DeJarnett, Wilborn Ave., South Boston, Va.—Prices on boiler, etc.

Boxes.—Magic City Mfg. Co., F. A. Hamie, Mgr., 2305½ Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala. Prices on boxes.

Brass and Iron Work.—See Hardware, etc.

Brick.—Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, Tex.—Prices on face brick for church at Idabel, Okla.

Brick.—Allen Campbell, Cooper, Tex.—Prices on face brick.

Bridge Construction.—See Road Construction.

Bridge Construction.—See Road Construction.

Bridge Construction.—City of Yale, Okla., Chas. F. Ford, City Clerk.—Bids until June 9 to construct 30x100-ft. concrete bridge. (See Paving, etc.)

Bridge Construction.—Thomas County Commrs. of Roads and Revenues, S. L. Heald, Clerk, Thomasville, Ga.—Bids until June 25 to construct bridge across Ochlocknee River, 4 mi. from Thomasville; 185 cu. yds. excavation; 2240 lin. ft. wood pile driven under foundation piers; 4398 lin. ft. reinforced concrete piles; 1684.79 cu. yds. concrete; 121,511 lbs. steel; 1170 sq. ft. hog wire; 6 cast-iron rockers; 12 steel rocker plates; 18 metal drains; 172 2-in. tubes, sheet metal; 1593 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete surfacing; plans and specifications on file with Commrs., Thomasville, State Highway Dept., Atlanta, and J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., 1408

Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta; copies obtainable from engineers. (Rejected bids opened May 16.)

Bridge (Transfer).—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 18 for transfer bridge at Hampton Roads; cost \$125,000; Specification No. 3907.

Building Material.—C. L. Brobst, National Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va.—Prices on building material, including brick, hollow tile, etc.; hotel furniture and equipment for hotel at Brookneal, Va.

Building Material.—M. D. Gilmer, Indianapolis, Miss.—Prices on roofing, skylights, plate-glass and iron work for store building, 50x82 ft.

Building Material.—Daniel & Durham, Room 3, Palace Hotel, Abilene, Tex.—Prices on hardwood floors and trim for apartment-house.

Building Material.—J. B. Alsbrook, Greeleyville, S. C.—Prices on building material for store, 85x100 ft.

Building Material.—Cooper & Lund, Inc., Honey Grove, Tex.—Prices on building material, including millwork and mechanical equipment for postoffice.

Building Materials.—Magic City Lumber Co., Miami, Fla.—Structural steel; castings; "I" beams; sash weights; sash cord; plate glass; lime; cement; brick and tile; black and galvanized-iron pipe; sewer pipe; soil pipe; plumbing supplies; etc.

Building Material, etc.—Hudson Construction Co., Alexandria, La.—Bids until June 16 from all sub-contractors who have already figured on First National Bank Building to be erected at Alexandria; 10 stories; 62x110 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; tile floors.

Building Material.—Caldwell & Co., J. B. Caldwell, Prest., Spartanburg, S. C.—Correspondence with makers and dealers of building material for cottonseed storage-house.

Building Material.—Knapp & East, K Bldg., Lake Charles, La.—Prices on steel, terracotta, stone, slate roofing and other materials for construction of 2-story Masonic temple; 50x100 ft.

Bulkhead.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, New Orleans, La.—Bids until June 25 to construct bulkhead at Southwest Pass, Mississippi River.

Cableway.—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Small cableway; for building concrete dam; 1200 ft. cable.

Candy Machinery.—Durant Candy Co., K. F. Hodgins, Mgr., 717 N. 10th St., Durant, Okla.—Prices on candy-manufacturing machinery.

Canning Equipment.—Geo. L. Colburn, Lake City, Fla.—Prices on bean and tomato-canning equipment.

Canning Equipment.—Federal Can Co., 404 Commercial Club, Nashville, Tenn.—Machinery for daily capacity 30,000 tin cans.

Canning Equipment.—F. Vernon Aler, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Machinery, cans, labels, etc., for cannery.

Car Trucks.—Wier Long Leaf Lumber Co., Wiergate, Tex.—30 standard car trucks; 4½x8 journals and simplex bolsters; quote price, location and delivery.

Castings, Forgings, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until June 17 to furnish: Castings; forgings; bolts; nuts; rivets; lead; Monotype metal; metal-workers' tools and machines; warehouse trucks; blacksmiths' forges; stocks and dies; gauges; copper cable; wire; conduit; electric fans; fixtures; fuses; meters; reflectors; sleeves; sockets; switches; transformers; etc. Blank forms and information (Circular No. 1281) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York, 606 Common St., New Orleans, Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Cement, etc.—B. H. Bourne, P. O. Box 250, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.—Manufacturers' agencies for: Cement, glassware; enamelled ware; aluminum articles; galvanized corrugated iron; brushes; brooms; paper bags; wrapping paper; cordage, sacks; bags; flour; cornmeal; oats; bran; hay; cottonseed oil, etc.

Compressor (Air).—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—Prices on 500 cu. ft. belted air compressor.

Compressor (Air).—Chas. T. Lehman, 2300 Ave. A, Birmingham, Ala.—10x12x10 steam-driven air compressor.

Compressors (Air).—U. S. Engr. Office, Florence, Ala.—Bids until June 27 for air compressors.

Compressor, etc.—Guyan Machine Shops, Logan, W. Va.—Small belt-driven air compressor and receiver; commutator truing device for rotary converters and large generators; index centers for milling machine and milling cutters; bolt cutter, ½ to 1½-in. or larger.

Compressors (Air).—Electric Machinery Equipment Co., 714 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.—2 air compressors; steam driven; 500 cu. ft., and 1000 cu. ft.; 120 lbs. steam pressure; 100 lbs. air compressor.

Concrete Work.—See Road Construction, etc.

Concrete Construction.—J. T. Calhoun & Co., Henry, Tenn.—To sub-let wheel work; material sandy loam; concrete work.

Concrete Block Machinery.—Lieut. Grax, 217th Regiment French Artillery, Paix, Som-

me, France.—Data and prices on machinery to manufacture concrete blocks.

Conveyor.—Radcliff & Somerville Coal Co., R. A. Radcliff, Ridgeley, W. Va.—Prices on aerial conveyor.

Conveyors.—Texas Oil, Gas & Mineral Products Co., 204 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Aerial tram for clay; 2-mi. system over hills and gulleys.

Copper Wire, Cable, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until June 23 to furnish: Copper wire and cable; condenser tubes and thimbles; copper; watt-hour meters; motor generator sets; starting compensators; transformers; fans; bus bar supports; end bells; connectors; receptacles; reflectors; sockets; studs; switches; fuses; pipe clamps; globes and cypress lumber. Blank forms and information (Circular No. 1282) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York, 606 Common St., New Orleans, Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Crane (Electric).—See Machine Tools.

Creosoting Equipment.—C. W. McCoy, Grundy, Va.—Data and prices on installing small plant for creosoting.

Crushers.—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—Prices on 2 No. 8 gyratory crushers.

Drainage.—Newaun Lake Drainage Dist. Comrs. of Quitman and Tallahatchie Counties, H. D. Glass, Prest., Marks, Miss.—Bids until June 5 to construct part of work as follows: 500,000 cu. yds. main ditch; 100,000 cu. yds. levee embankment; 185 acres grubbing and clearing; 400 ft. corrugated culvert pipe with hinged flap gate, 24 to 36 in.; information from L. W. Mashburn, Engr., Clarksdale, Miss.

Drainage Ditches.—Desha County Drainage Dist. No. 5, S. A. Banks, Commr., Dumas, Ark.—Bids until June 9 to construct 7 lateral ditches, average depth 7 ft., bottom 10 ft.; clearing 75 acres; plans from district office.

Drainage System.—Comms. Whaley and Slough Drainage Dist. No. 19 of Craighead County, J. H. Elliott, Secy., Bono, Ark.—Bids until June 9 to construct 1 main and 1 lateral ditch and 3 small wooden bridges; 200,000 cu. yds. excavation; 120-ft. wooden bridge; plans from Cobb & Lee, Consult. Engrs., Suite 19, American Trust Bldg., Jonesboro, Ark.

Dredge.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 18 for 12-in. hydraulic dredge for Port Royal, S. C.; cost \$71,000; specifications No. 3898.

Dyeing Machinery.—See Textile Products.

Electrical Appliances, etc.—G. Gravatt Coleman, Secy.-Treas. Coleman-Miller Electric Co., Richmond, Va.—Correspondence with manufacturers of electrical appliances (household) and equipment for dealer or agent.

Electric Equipment, etc.—D. S. Nahmlas, 5 via Narone, Milan, Italy.—To represent manufacturers of: Electrical apparatus for kitchen; textiles; silk and cotton socks; cotton threads; woolen yarn for knitting; paper; shoe findings; steel wire; enameled and tin ware; aluminum ware; padlocks and supply locks; candles and matches; oilcloth; ivory buttons; clasps; shirts; collars; moving-picture films; picture postcards without English inscription; steel pen points; jute cloth and sacks, etc.

Electric-distributing System.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 11 to construct electric-distributing system; cost \$60,000.

Engine.—Henning Simonson, 502 E. Tuscaloosa St., Florence, Ala.—60 or 70 H. P.

engine; good condition; state price f. o. b. Florence.

Engines (Crude Oil).—McNair Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Names and addresses manufacturers crude oil engines; Diesel or semi-Diesel type; 60 H. P. or more; to drive portable shingle mills with saw mandrels of 1000 R. P. M. or more; short silent chain drive from crankshaft or silent gears enclosed.

Engine (Oil).—F. C. Wartenbach, Mason, Tex.—Prices on oil engine.

Engine (Corliss).—R. H. Etheredge, Saluda, S. C.—12x36 or 14x36 second-hand Corliss engine.

Engine (Hoisting).—Massey & Company, Rock Hill, S. C.—Information on portable-type hoisting engines.

Filter Machinery.—E. L. Sanderson, Shreveport, La.—Prices on machinery to purify 1,000,000-gal. capacity natatorium; ozone or ultra violet.

Evaporating Equipment.—Ernest Clapp, 1920 S. 12th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.—Names and addresses of evaporated-milk machinery manufacturers.

Feed Machinery.—Security Mills & Feed Co., W. S. Howell, Mgr., Knoxville, Tenn.—Data and prices on machinery to manufacture horse, dairy and scratch feed.

Floors and Trim.—See Building Material.

Flooring.—Rayville Supply & Hardware Co., Rayville, La.—Names and addresses of hardwood flooring and wood carpet manufacturers.

Food Products.—See Cement, etc.

Forms (Concrete).—Wallace B. Le Blanc, Baton Rouge, La.—Prices on forms to manufacture 18, 24, 30 and 36-in. diam. concrete tile.

Fuel (Oil System).—Maguire & Schneider Co., Lake Providence, La.—System providing for use of fuel crude oil under 100 H. P. tubular return boiler.

Garage Equipment.—U. S. Postoffice Dept., Washington, D. C.—Bids until June 19 to furnish garage equipment, including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and interior lighting fixtures; plans from First Asst. Postmaster-General.

Generator.—Wood & Lane Co., 915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.—Horizontal steam turbine generator; 750 K. W. at 80 per cent. P. F.; 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volts, 3600 R. P. M., 175 lbs. initial steam; with motor-driven surface condenser; operating condition; state shipping weight and other details.

Generator.—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—125-150 or 200 K. W. 240-volt D. C. Bullock generator; 4-pole compound; direct connected to steam engine.

Generator, etc.—A. J. Houser, Fort Valley, Ga.—Vertical generator or concentrator; 150 K. W.; water-wheel to drive it from 12-ft. head water. (See Water-wheel.)

Generator and Transformers.—Box No. 42, Newland, N. C.—Second-hand A. C. generator; 25 to 50 K. W.; second-hand transformers; prefer direct from owner; state make and time used.

Generator (Electric).—Hackley Morrison Co., P. O. Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—75 K. W. 60-cycle, 2-phase, 2300-volt direct-connected unit.

Hardware, etc.—Santiago Cruz Gomez, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.—Correspondence with manufacturers (view to representation) of following: Hardware; textiles; flour; cereals; food products; ham; wrapping paper; matches; sulphur; cements.

Hardware, etc.—Societe Francaise D'Action Economique (represented by Daniel T. Pierce, 149 Broadway, New York).—Corre-

spondence with manufacturers of: locks and bolts; window catches; door fasteners; knobs and other building hardware; brass and iron work for furniture trade.

Hardware, etc.—Jamil Avellaneda, Barcelona, Spain.—Correspondence with manufacturers (view to represent) of following: Hardware; celuloid articles; metal trimmings; rubber goods; advertising material; calendars; writing paper; office supplies; buttons; photographic supplies; pharmaceutical products; industrial chemical products; shoe leather and findings; varnish and enamels; dyes; furniture.

Hardware, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until June 17 to furnish: Castings; forgings; bolts; nuts; rivets; lead; monotype metal; metal workers' tools and machines; warehouse trucks; blacksmiths' forges, stocks and dies; gauges; copper cable wire; conduit; electric fans; fixtures; fuses; meters; reflectors; sleeves; sockets; switches; transformers; etc. Blanks and information (Circular No. 1281) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco, Cal.

Hardware, etc.—Asian Overseas Trading Co., P. O. Box 487, Bombay, India.—Names and addresses importers of Indian products and exporters of American products such as hardware, stationery, machinery, etc.

Heating.—J. E. Britt, McCormick, S. C.—Prices on boiler for heating church.

Heating.—Dr. H. L. Warwick, 203-04 Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Literature on heating plant for residence.

Hotel Furniture, etc.—C. L. Brobst, National Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va.—Prices on hotel furniture and equipment for building at Brookneal, Va.

Houses (Portable).—H. T. Prosser, Durham, N. C.—Names and addresses of portable house manufacturers.

Incinerator.—Dr. H. L. Warwick, 203-04 Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Literature on garbage incinerator.

Ironwork.—See Building Material.

Lard Equipment.—W. S. Lindsey, Rural Retreat, Va.—Prices on 300-gal. capacity lard kettle, lard press and 300-gal. lard pen.

Lathe.—Chas. T. Lehman, 2300 Ave. H, Birmingham, Ala.—36-in. by 20-ft. engine lathe.

Lighting.—Dr. H. L. Warwick, 203-04 Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Literature on lighting fixtures for residence.

Loader (Gravel).—Wallace B. LeBlanc, Baton Rouge, La.—Prices on clam-shell gravel loader with boom; oil or gasoline power; to unload cars or barges.

Lock and Dam.—U. S. Engr. Office, Louisville, Ky.—Bids until June 19 to construct lock and abutment for dam No. 45, Ohio River, at Addison, Ky.

Locomotive.—Wier Long Leaf Lumber Co., Wiergate, Tex.—62½-ton Shay locomotive; 3 cylinder; 3 trucks.

Locomotive.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Dinkey locomotive; 12 tons; 40-in. gauge track.

Locomotive.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Second-hand Mogul-type locomotive; weight 60 tons; wheel centers 44 in.; cylinders 18, 19 or 20x24 in.; condition first-class; Southern delivery.

Log Loader.—Loader, care Manufacturers Record.—Log loader; prefer American C; state condition and age.

Machinery.—See Hardware, etc.

Machine Tools.—Guyan Machine Shops, Logan, W. Va.—Bolt cutter, ¼ to 1½ in. or larger; index centers for milling machine and milling cutters; commutator-truing de-

vices for rotary converters and large generators.

Machine Tools.—Jahncke Dry Dock & Ship Repair Co., 814 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.—Motor-driven tools and equipment, new or second-hand; right is reserved to accept or reject quotations on each item separate or as a whole; when quoting second-hand, state machine's manufacturer, capacity, condition, etc.; also indicate when and where second-hand machine can be inspected; bids in soon after June 1, and include freight to New Orleans, as follows: 60-in. horizontal boring mill, 4 or 4½ spindle; 70-ft. span, 30 or 40-ton, 25-ft. lift electric overhead shop crane; 10-ft. vertical boring mill with sliding housing to take in 16 ft.; 32-in. slotter; turret lathe, capacity of automatic chuck 2-in., horizontal lathe to be equipped to handle both bar and flat work; 48-in. shear, capacity 1½ in.; horizontal punch, 12-in. throat, 1 in. in 1 in.; 48-in. punch, 1¼ through 1½; 24-in. punch, ½ through ¾; 12-in. punch, ¾ through ¾, architectural jaw; splitting shear, 10 ft. through ¾ in.; 16-ft. plate plane, 1-in. capacity; 8-ft. roll, ½ capacity arranged to roll a complete circle; 15-ft. counter-sink; bulldozer, 18 in.; 14-ft. flanging clamp or brake; 30-in. circular saw, "Ryerson" preferred; 20-ft. roll, 1½ in. slotted for flanging; straightening roll, 6 or 8 ft.; 6-ft. radial drill; 5-in. vertical boring mill; small Fox brass lathe; angle shear, 1x6x6; other boiler or machine-shop tools.

Millwork.—See Building Material.

Mining Machinery.—Texas Oil, Gas & Mineral Products Co., 204 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Equipment for clay mining; include aerial tram or mine track for hills and gullies; 2-mi. system.

Mixer (Concrete).—Wallace B. Le Blanc, Baton Rouge, La.—Prices on concrete mixer; electric or gasoline power.

Motors.—Weil Electric Works, E. E. Weil, Mgr., 823 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.—Data and prices on quantity D. C. motors; 1 to 50 H. P., 110-220-500 volts.

Motors.—Hodges & DeJarnett, Wilborn Ave., South Boston, Va.—Prices on motors.

Motors.—W. H. Taylor, Morristown, Tenn. Prices on 10 H. P. motor.

Oil Refinery Material.—State Refining Assn., Shearon Bonner, Secy.-Treas., 1403 American Exchange National Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.—Prices on oil refinery material.

Organ.—E. P. Hoefle, Freeport, Tex.—Prices on church organ.

Paper-pad Machinery.—Owen S. Robertson, Hillsboro, N. C.—Data and prices on machinery to make paper pads filled with excelsior; various sizes.

Paving, etc.—City of Poteau, Okla., A. S. Penix, Clerk.—Bids until July 7 to improve streets and alleys; 23,000 cu. yds. excavation; 30,000 sq. yds. oil macadam; 65 catch-basins; 7000 ft. vitrified pipe; 26,000 ft. concrete curb; 27,000 ft. gutter; 1100 ft. concrete header; plans and specifications on file with City Clerk and obtainable from J. E. Davis, Engr., Poteau.

Paving, etc.—City Comms., Hattiesburg, Miss.—Bids until June 12 to pave West Pine and Walnut Sts. with vitrified brick; former requires 2250 cu. yds. excavation, 13,520 sq. yds. paving, 12,500 lin. ft. protection curb; Walnut requires 800 cu. yds. excavation, 4800 sq. yds. paving and 3100 lin. ft. protection curb; plans and specifications on file with City Clerk; T. E. Batson, Mayor.

Paving.—City of Hawkinsville, Ga., G. W. Jordan, Mayor.—Bids until June 3 to pave section of Jackson and Commerce Sts. with concrete; plans, etc., on file with S. R. Shi, Engr., Macon, Ga.

Paving.—Town of Edgwood (P. O. at Wheeling), W. Va., Geo. R. Klein, Mayor.—Bids until June 16 to improve sections of Hawthorne, Vista and Hub Aves., Heiskell St., etc.; plans, etc., from Kollar & Conrad, Engrs., Schmulbach Bldg., Wheeling.

Paving, etc.—City Comms., Jackson, Tenn. Bids until June 23 to pave 8 streets with sheet asphalt on concrete base, 52,000 sq. yds.; paving 1 street with asphalt on macadam base, 3350 sq. yds.; paving alleys with concrete, 5300 sq. yds.; 12,000 lin. ft. concrete curb; 3250 sq. yds. vitrified brick gutters; 6000 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. vitrified storm drains; specifications ready June 2; J. T. McCutchen, Commr. Public Utilities.

Paving, etc.—City of Yale, Okla., Chas. F. Ford, City Clerk.—Bids until June 9 to construct 20,000 sq. yds. sheet-asphalt paving and 30x100-ft. concrete bridge; cost \$100,000; Clarence A. Wood, Engr.

Paving.—City of Lynchburg, Va., C. L. De Mott, City Engr.—Bids until June 7 to pave Victoria Ave.; 1500 sq. yds. rubble granite and 2400 sq. yds. bituminous macadam; include grading, curbing and drain inlets.

Piping.—Eastern Arkansas Oil & Gas Co., Sebastian Straub, Prest., Helena, Ark.—Prices on piping.

Piping.—Chas. T. Lehman, 2300 Ave. A, Birmingham, Ala.—2000 ft. 6-in. class B cast-iron water pipe.

Plateglass.—See Building Material.

Playground Devices.—Sam Aaron, Chrmn. Playgrounds Committee, Natchitoches, La.—Prices, literature and photographs on playground apparatus to cost \$3500.

Plumbing.—Dr. H. L. Warwick, 203-04 Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Literature on plumbing fixtures for residence.

Postoffice Equipment.—Cooper & Lund, Inc., Honey Grove, Tex.—Prices on mechanical equipment for postoffice.

Press (Hydraulic).—Hodges & DeJarnett, Wilborn Ave., South Boston, Va.—Prices on hydraulic press.

Press (Wheel).—Chas. T. Lehman, 2300 Ave. A, Birmingham, Ala.—60 to 150-ton wheel press.

Pump.—Chas. T. Lehman, 2300 Ave. A, Birmingham, Ala.—500 G. P. M. Underwriters' fire pump.

Pump.—Norton Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Low-service Duplex pump; 18 in. steam; 14 in. water; 18 in. stroke.

Pumping (Hydraulic) Machinery.—F. C. Wartenbach, Mason, Tex.—Prices on hydraulic pumping machinery.

Punch.—D. L. Casey Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio.—Punch; 36-in. throat; second-hand.

Rails.—Pamlico Cooperage Co., Washington, N. C.—2000 yds. 25 to 35-lb. relaying rails.

Rails.—Henning Simonson, 502 E. Tuscaloosa St., Florence, Ala.—12 and 16-lb. relaying rails.

Rails.—Texas Oil, Gas & Mineral Products Co., 204 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Light rails for clay mines.

Redrying Machine.—Hodges & DeJarnett, Wilborn Ave., South Boston, Va.—Prices on redrying machine for tobacco.

Rice.—Bensussan & Sides, Salonique, Greece.—Samples and prices on rice.

Range (Army).—S. N. Huggins, Wadley, Ala.—Army range; good condition; state price.

Road Engineer.—Lenoir County Highway, Harvey C. Hines, Secy., Kinston, N. C.—Correspondence with engineers to plan and

supervise construction of roads; \$2,000,000 bonds voted; no personal interviews granted until applicant has furnished information requested in qualification blank, furnished on request.

Road Construction, etc.—Milam County Comms., Giles L. Avriett, County Auditor, Cameron, Tex.—Bids until June 7 to construct gravel road in Road Dist. No. 10; also separate bids until June 7 for concrete work; specifications from County Auditor.

Road Construction.—Woodruff County Road Improvement Dist. No. 12, D. H. Echols, Chrmn., Cotton Plant.—Bids until June 16 at office State Highway Comsn., Little Rock, to construct 26 mi. asphaltic macadam road; 140,000 cu. yds. excavation, grading; 900 lin. ft. 18 and 24-in. pipe culvert; 750 cu. yds. reinforced concrete; 84,800 sq. yds. asphaltic macadam; bearing surface; plans and specifications on file with State Highway Dept., Little Rock, and with County Clerk, Cotton Plant; E. E. Washburn, Engr., Cotton Plant.

Road Construction.—Gonzales County Comms., J. C. Romberg, County Judge, Gonzales, Tex.—Bids until June 22 to construct 17.18 mi. of road; include grading, clay base, concrete pavement, graveling, concrete culverts and bridges; plans, etc., on file with Wilder & O'Neal, Houston County Judge, Gonzales, and State Highway Dept., Capitol Bldg., Austin.

Road Construction.—Brown County, R. E. Lee, County Judge, Brownwood, Tex.—Bids until June 9 to improve roads; 10.98 mi. grading; 37,200 cu. yds. earth excavation; 22,900 cu. yds. crushed stone or gravel macadam surfacing; 744 cu. yds. concrete in drainage structures; plans with R. A. Nichols, Highway Engr., Brownwood, and State Highway Dept., Austin, Tex.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board of State Engrs., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until June 10 to construct bituminous surface on 1.66 mi. of Alexandria-Base Hospital Highway and 1 concrete bridge, 91.5 cu. yds.; separate bids on surfacing and bridge; information as to location, character work, etc., from Highway Dept.

Road Construction.—Township County, John M. Johnson, Ordinary, Courthouse, Hiawassee, Ga.—Bids until June 27 to construct road from Rabun County line to Hiawassee; 11.66 mi. grading, 6500 cu. yds. excavation per mi.; includes drainage and bridges; quantities from Engrs.; plans and specifications on file with Ordinary at Hiawassee, State Highway Dept., Atlanta, and J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta.

Road Construction.—Prince George's County Comms., Henry St. J. L. Briscoe, Clerk, Upper Marlboro, Md.—Bids until June 10 to resurface 6000 lin. ft. road with 4 in. of limestone and grade shoulders to width of 4 ft. on either side of macadam.

Road Construction.—Washington County, Comms.' Road Dist. No. 2, W. J. Reynolds, Secy., Fayetteville, Ark.—Bids until June 16 to construct 52 mi. limestone macadam and 2 mi. bituminous macadam road through Winslow, Fayetteville and Goshen, Ark.; separate bids on steel bridges and culvert tile; plans and specifications on file with State Highway Dept., Little Rock, J. W. Reynolds, Secy., Fayetteville, and Hamilton & Shreve, Engrs., Fayetteville.

Road Construction.—Douglas County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, A. S. Gresham, Chrmn., Douglasville, Ga.—Bids until June 26 to construct 12.1 mi. Federal-aid road (Section A and B of Federal-aid Project No. 36) from Douglasville to Carroll County line; 6.6 mi. Federal-aid road (Section C of Federal-aid Project No. 41) from Douglas-

ville to Cobb County line; Section A and B of Project No. 36 will require 4.5 acres clearing and grubbing, 39,597 cu. yds. earth excavation, 1401 cu. yds. solid rock excavation, 1869 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe culverts, 136 cu. yds. concrete in headwalls, 35,417 cu. yds. top soil surfacing within 1-mi. haul, 29,386 half-mile yds. overhaul on top soil surfacing; Section C of Project No. 41 will require 7.9 acres clearing and grubbing, 39,005 cu. yds. earth excavation, 2318 cu. yds. solid rock excavation, 822 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe culverts, 283 cu. yds. concrete in headwalls and culverts, 7056 lbs. steel reinforcing, 19,278 cu. yds. top soil surfacing within 1-mi. haul; plans and specifications on file with Comms. of Roads and Revenues, Douglasville; State Highway Engr., Atlanta, and Johnston & Morgan, Project Engrs., 609 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta.

Sewer Construction.—City of Leesburg, Fla., W. H. Porter, Clerk.—Bids until June 16 to construct sanitary sewers; 29,165 lin. ft., 8, 12, 6 and 10-in. pipe; 8 drop manholes; 23 automatic flush tanks; 1075-cu. yd. fill; 16 cu. yds. concrete; 1 reinforced concrete disposal tank; plans and specifications on file with J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, Ga., and City Clerk.

Road Construction.—Marion County Court, A. G. Martin, Clerk, Fairmont, W. Va.—Bids until June 28 to construct 1.5 mi. cement concrete road; specifications, etc., on file with County Clerk and W. M. Linn, Road Engr., Fairmont.

Road Construction.—Highway Comms. Beat 5, Madison County, D. T. Turnipseed, Chmn., Canton, Miss.—Bids until June 16 to improve road; 37,500 cu. yds. grading; 7 mi. clearing; 500 lin. ft. culvert pipe; 11,000 cu. yds. gravel; average haul, 11,000 cu. yds., 5% mi.; plans and specifications on file with Chancery Clerk, Canton, and W. H. Bradley, Engr., Floral, Miss.

Road and Bridge Construction.—Jasper County Comms., C. C. Brown, County Judge, Jasper, Tex.—Bids until June 10 to improve 20.4 mi. road; includes clearing, grubbing, grading, surfacing and concrete drainage structure; 16.2 mi. is Federal aid and 4.2 mi. State-aid project; plans on file with C. P. Hunter, County Engr., Jasper, and State Highway Dept., Land Office Bldg., Austin, Tex.

Road Machinery.—K. B. Harvey, Room 827, Hotel Seminole, Jacksonville, Fla.—Machinery to construct hard-surfaced road through inaccessible pine and hardwood section of Florida; excavation 2 to 4 ft. of soil and drilling and blasting of rock; soil and rock to be thrown on roadbed for surfacing; water may interfere during rainy season; caterpillar tractor probably desirable.

Road Machinery.—Speed-Parker, Inc. (Engrs. and Contrs.), 413 Norton Bldg., Louisville, Ky.—Prices on road-building equipment, including rock crusher, roller, etc.

Roofing.—See Building Material.

Roofing.—See Building Material.

Rubbing Machine.—B. D. Snyder, 1717 Willard St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Varnish-rubbing machine.

Sander Light, etc.—B. D. Snyder, 1717 Willard St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Small electric sander light to be used with one hand; drive sanding wheel, 3 to 4-in. face diam.

Sausage Mill.—W. S. Lindsey, Rural Retreat, Va.—Prices on sausage mill.

Seating.—E. P. Hoeftle, Freeport, Tex.—Prices on seating and organ for church.

Sewer.—City of Tulsa, Okla., Chas. F. Burke, Auditor.—Bids until June 3 to con-

struct sanitary sewer, including materials, connections and other appurtenances; plans, profiles and specifications on file with City Engr.

Sewer Construction.—City of Leesburg, Fla., W. H. Porter, Clerk.—Bids until June 16 to construct $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. 8 to 10-in. sanitary sewers; sewage-disposal plant, including 2 septic tanks; plans and specifications on file with City Clerk and J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Sewers, etc.—City of Norfolk, Va., Chas. E. Ashburner, Mgr.—Bids until June 3 to construct retaining walls with concrete storm-water drains at Smith's and Newton's creeks; work includes 700 ft. double 4x6-ft. drain, 40 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x5-ft. concrete drain, 1000 ft. 4x7-ft. concrete drain; 450 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. retaining wall; 40,000 cu. yds. dredging; plans from Walter H. Taylor, 3d, Director Public Works.

Shovels (Traction).—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—Prices on 2 traction shovels, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -yd.

Shovel (Steam).—Box 63, Macon, Ga.—Steam Shovel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -yd. dipper; full revolving; caterpillar traction preferred.

Silo.—C. G. Vardell, Prest., Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, N. C.—Silo.

Skylights.—See Building Material.

Standpipe.—City of Kansas City, Mo., W. G. Goodwin, Chief Engr.—Bids on construction 1,000,000-gal. standpipe; reinforced concrete; 1500 cu. yds. reinforced concrete, 180 tons reinforcing steel and 420 yds. earth excavation.

Steel Building.—Lakeside Forge Co., Erie, Pa.—Bids in plant addition; 104x81-ft. 1-story steel and brick monitor-type building.

Steel Buildings.—Guyan Machine Shops, Logan, W. Va.—Steel buildings; 70x30 and 75x40 ft.

Steel.—See Building Material.

Stone.—See Building Material.

Terra-cotta.—See Building Material.

Telephones and Supplies.—Barren County Home Telephone Co., R. D. No. 4, Smith's Grove, Ky.—Correspondence with manufacturers of telephones and supplies.

Textile, etc.—Magic City Mfg. Co., F. A. Hamle, Mgr., 2305 $\frac{1}{2}$ Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on cloth for middies, aprons and handkerchiefs; patterns for cutters.

Textile Machinery.—O. Levi Farinaux & Co., 13 Rue Auber, Paris, France.—Flax, hemp and jute spinning machines; combing, carding and stretching machines; mechanical flax puller.

Textile Machinery, etc.—J. Julia, Tetuan 75, Mataro, Spain.—To represent manufacturers of: Lace mill equipment; dyeing machinery; etc.

Textile Products.—Elias Lellouch, 68 Rue de Naples, Tunis, Africa.—To represent manufacturers of: Textile products; foods; clothing; shoes; hosiery; knitted jackets; flannel; tapestry; stockings; handkerchiefs; towels; soap; chocolate; candles; coffee; tea; sugar; starch; preserves; rice; dried vegetables.

Threader (Needle).—R. H. Bush, Central Valley, N. Y.—Names and addresses of needle-threader manufacturers.

Tile (Building).—Relliance Equipment Co., Jas. H. Zelnicker, Prest., 7 N. Water St., Mobile, Ala.—Hollow building tile; carload lots.

Ties (Railroad).—Toyah Valley Sulphur Co., M. J. Epley, Prest., 809 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans.—40,000 railroad ties; 6x8x8; delivery f. o. b. cars Orla, Tex.

Tile (Culvert).—See Road Construction.

Tower and Tank.—W. P. Mudgett, Southern Pines, N. C.—Steel tower and tank; 60 ft. high; 200,000 gals.; consider second-hand, good condition.

Trestle (Coal).—Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, Robert R. Taylor, Director of Industries, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Plans and estimates for reinforced concrete trestle, 160 ft. long, to carry coal to power-house.

Transmission Equipment.—McNair Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Names and addresses manufacturers transmission equipment. (See Engines (Crude Oil).)

Tractors.—Massey & Company, Rock Hill, S. C.—Information on tractors for use over rough ground.

Trucks and Trailers.—Wallace B. Le Blanc, Baton Rouge, La.—Prices on 2-ton or over trucks and trailers.

Valves.—City of Statesville, N. C., L. B. Bristol, Mayor.—Prices on 16, 8, 6 and 4-in. valves for water main extensions.

Wall Construction.—District Comms., Washington.—Bids until June 19 to reconstruct portion of wall on canal road, between Aqueduct Bridge and Foundry Branch; plans from Chief Clerk, Engineer Dept., 427 District Bldg.

Water-wheel.—A. J. Houser, Fort Valley, Ga.—Water-wheel to drive 150 K. W. generator from 12-ft. head water. (See Generator, etc.)

Water-works.—Town of Beggs, Okla., W. K. Enoch, Clerk.—Bids until June 18 to construct 500,000-gal. mechanical filter plant; install 7x8 triplex pump and 25 H. P. electric motor; plans and specifications on file.

Water-wheels.—Sanford Wilson, Bailey, N. C.—Prices on water-wheels.

Welder (Flue).—D. L. Casey Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio.—Flue welder; second-hand.

Well-drilling Equipment.—Eastern Arkansas Oil & Gas Co., Sebastian Straub, Prest., Helena, Ark.—Prices on well-drilling equipment.

Well-drilling Equipment.—Texas Coastal Oil Co., Box 100, Aransas Pass, Tex.—Prices on heavy-duty rotary drilling rig, capable of sinking 6000 ft.; full equipment.

Well-drilling Equipment.—Mid-Texas & Producing Co., Lock Box Q, Dublin, Tex.—Prices on derrick material, rigging irons, rigs, drilling tools, casing, piping, storage tanks, etc.

Well Supplies.—Montie Oil Co., Bartlesville, Ohio.—Prices on oil-well supplies.

Weighting Machinery.—Texas Oil, Gas & Mineral Products Co., 204 Gulf Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Automatic weighing and filling machines for 8-ounce and heavier fiber packages.

Wharf.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington.—Bids until June 18 to construct wharf at Quantico, Va.; cost \$140,000; specifications 3910.

Woods.—Harry R. Wilkins, V.-P., William Goldsmith Co., Greenville, S. C.—Data and prices in spruce, hickory, ash and pine woods.

Woodworking Machinery.—W. H. Taylor, Morristown, Tenn.—Prices on factory trucks; clamps; face jointer; finishing supplies.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ark., Branch.—The Grand Prairie-Branch R. R. Co., capital stock \$75,000, has filed incorporation articles to build a line from near Branch to near Uresla, Ark., about $\frac{7}{8}$ mi. Directors: S. C. Awbrey and J. H. Farmer of

Oklahoma City, Okla.: J. H. Wright and R. W. Gregg of Fort Smith, Ark.; J. W. Biggerstaff, J. S. Cotner and S. P. Gammill of Branch, Ark.

Fla., Live Oak.—Live Oak, Perry & Gulf R. R. is reported to have let contract to J. D. Donahoe of Jacksonville, Fla., to build a 4-mi. section on the Econfena River extension, including a bridge over the Aucilla River. Extension will be about 10 mi. long, and about 5 mi. are finished. Norman Hopkins is Ch. Engr.

Miss., Sebastopol.—S. A. Neville of Meridian, Miss., is reported planning to build an extension of the Jackson & Eastern Railroad from Sebastopol westward to Walnut Grove, Miss., about 8 mi. Rights of way are being secured.

Tex., Galveston.—Bids are being received by the Naval Air Service at Washington, D. C., until June 4 to build 2817 ft. of standard-gauge railroad track for the naval air station at the eastern end of the Galveston causeway. Lieut. L. B. Hyde is chief engineer at Galveston in charge of construction.

Tex., Ranger.—Incorporation articles of the Oklahoma & Texas Southern Railway Co., capital stock \$300,000, have been approved at Austin to build a line from Ranger to Newcastle, Tex., 96 mi. It is ultimately planned to build a through line from Ardmore, Okla., to San Antonio, Tex., about 325 mi. Incorporators: J. D. Avis and E. L. Richardson of Wichita Falls, Tex.; S. M. Porter of Montgomery County, Kans., and others.

Tex., San Benito.—The San Benito & Rio Grande Valley Railway Co. is reported to have again taken up its plan to build an extension along the valley to Roma and thence to connect with the Texas-Mexican Railway at Aguilera, traversing new oil fields in Starr and Zapata Counties; G. H. Winsor is Pres. at San Benito.

Va., Pulaski.—Construction of a narrow-gauge railroad for timber-land development is reported planned by R. A. Raper of Wytheville, Va.; J. A. Parkey of Ewing, W. Crump Crockett & Bros. of Bland; line to extend from Pulaski northward about 10 mi.

of which the patentee, Mr. C. F. Eckert, is manager, and it is now in successful operation.

Opens Two New Branches.

The Macomber & Whyte Rope Co., manufacturers of wire rope and wire at Kenosha, Wis., announce the opening of a branch in New York city and also at Birmingham, Ala. The New York branch, which is under the management of Mr. E. E. Robirds, who has been with the company for 10 years as manager successively of the Pittsburgh and Chicago offices, is situated at 39 Church St., telephone Cortlandt 7436. The Birmingham branch, which is under the direction of Mr. James A. Booze, Southern manager, is at 806 American Trust Bank Building. The Macomber & Whyte Co.'s business in the South has been increasing rapidly and this new office has been opened to give first-class service to Southern customers. A complete stock will be carried at Birmingham as well as at New York.

Has Established Two Southern Offices.

To extend its sales force and service in the South, the Heppes-Nelson Roofing Co. of Chicago has opened two Southern offices. R. M. Jordan, with office in New Orleans, will have charge of the business in the following territory: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, the western part of Florida and the southern part of Alabama. J. D. Bowden, with office at 1411 Candler Building, Atlanta, will cover South Carolina, Georgia, the eastern part of Florida, Tennessee and the northern part of Alabama. Both are experienced roofing men and have a large circle of friends in the South. Mr. Jordan has represented this concern for 14 years. Through their sales forces they will sell all grades of roofing, specializing in the higher grade of asphalt building shingles.

Is Now Active in the South.

The Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, whose executive offices are at 154 Nassau St., New York city, have recently opened branches in Albany, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., and Allentown, Pa. These, in connection with service branches already established in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco, give unusual facilities for the distribution of product. They are making a strenuous drive for Southern business, as evidenced by the fact that there are branches in Baltimore, Richmond and Atlanta. In January the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and with the completion of contracts for supplies to the Federal Government, they are now able to devote their efforts to the distribution of products in the industrial field.

Gould Storage Batteries.

The Doubleday-Hill Electric Co. of Pittsburgh and Washington are distributors of the new Gould auto and other storage batteries through its Southern warehouse at Washington, for Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, a large stock being carried. Concerning the Gould batteries furnished for the Government, it says that one single submarine cell weighs 2900 pounds, is nearly 5 feet high and 2 feet square. It contains 37 plates, each of which weighs about 50 pounds, while a complete submarine battery contains 120 of these cells, having an aggregate weight of about 350,000 pounds. It would require about 9000 little auto-starting batteries to balance one of these submarine batteries. On a submarine the battery supplies power for radio, deck-gun firing mechanism, motor ignition and, when the boat is submerged, for light, propulsion, periscope control, torpedo firing me-

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Goodrich Mechanical Rubber Products.

Additional and increasing demands for mechanical rubber products throughout Maryland have prompted the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, to establish a new department at Baltimore. This is in connection with the Goodrich automobile tire depot at 109 Mount Royal Ave. Belting, hose, packing and all other Goodrich rubber articles for mechanical and other purposes will be distributed through this new department, beginning with an initial force of three salesmen. A new product developed recently by the Goodrich management is a rubber roller for spreading ink on printing presses. C. E. Aldridge will be in charge of the mechanical rubber products department and has located at Baltimore, coming from the B. F. Goodrich offices at Philadelphia.

Growing Business Compels Enlargement.

The Lakeside Forge Co., Erie, Pa., is asking for bids to construct an addition to its plant for increasing office and shipping-room. It is proposed to add a building 104x81 feet, one story in height and of the monitor type, construction to be of steel and brick. This addition is made necessary owing to the company's rapidly increasing wrench business, and it will be erected immediately.

A Huge "Bulldog" Stone Crusher.

The Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Co. of Allentown, Pa., recently built for the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company a 60-inch Traylor "Bulldog" gyratory crusher, which is described as being "the largest stone crusher in the world." This giant machine has two receiving openings, each 60 inches by 190 inches, and its capacity is 2500 tons of crushed stone per hour. A folder says that the first gyratory crusher was built about 40 years ago with two receiving openings each 7x28 inches and a capacity of 10 tons per hour, and that the two men who have had more to do with the development of it than any others are Richard Bernhard and L. J. Hewes, the former chief engineer and the latter Chicago district manager for the company.

Machine Tool Selling Companies Grouped.

The Allied Machinery Company of America has increased its capital stock to \$5,000,000, this action being made necessary by the decision of the American International Corporation to group all of its machinery export selling subsidiaries under one head. This move contemplates the complete absorption of the Allied Construction Machinery Corporation by the Allied Machinery Company of America. The Allied Machinery Co. in France and the company of the same name in Italy will continue, but their parent corporation will be the Allied Machinery Company of America, instead of the American International Corporation. The same is true of the Horne Co., Ltd., in Japan, acquired early this year. All shares of the Allied Machinery Co. will continue to be owned by the American International Corporation. The company sells machine tools in 14 countries.

Activities of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., have designed and are installing improvements at the Minute Tapioca Co.'s plant, Orange, Mass. At Calvert, Ala., they have designed and erected a large rosin and turpentine plant for the National Reduction Co., and at Elmira, N. Y., the America-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc., is employing for the protection of chemical apparatus an acid and alkali resisting paint, which was developed at the Little laboratory.

Of Value To Sugar Cane Growers.

Some time ago The Little Journal published an account of the Eckert process of increasing the growth of sugar cane and preventing the growth of weeds in Hawaii by covering rows of young cane with yard-wide sheets of a specially prepared paper. The cane shoots, being stiff and sharp, perforate the paper, while the weeds curl up and die. At the experimental paper mill of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., a method was developed to make this special paper from bagasse—cane from which the sugar has been extracted. Later, the same organization built a mill in Hawaii for the Olaa Sugar Co.,

chanism and numerous other operations. The Gould automobile batteries are made in the same plant as the submarine batteries. Similar materials are used in making them, so that they cannot fail to be fully as efficient as the big batteries made for the Navy.

Ice and Ice-Making Machines.

"Consideration: Written for a Glance, That's All," is the inscription upon the cover of a tiny booklet issued by the United Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of ice-making and refrigerating machinery. A small essay appears on the inside of the front cover page, as follows: "Ice. The most wonderful combatant of nature, who fights until his last drop, in the battle of supremacy over demon heat; protector of foods and the greatest ally of conservation; the savior of babies and the soother of pain; whose flying chips cool the lips and quench the thirst of playing children; who is on the bill of fare at every hotel, cafe and restaurant and served in abundance as a priceless companion to every meal, yet at no cost; the cheapest per pound product manufactured in the world, yet in absolute defiance to the laws of supply and demand; we owe a lot to you—Ice."

Soldering Fluid in Cylinder Repairs.

Information of value to repairers of automobile and other engines is presented in the directions for use of the Callahan soldering fluid for scored and scratched cylinders, as follows: "Take an old file and break off. Then scrape the scratched and scored spots out and pour in muriatic acid. Next, take water and rub out good with waste, to remove all traces of acid. Heat cylinder around bore with welding torch until you can barely keep your hand on the cylinder. This heating prevents cracking the cylinder when the soldering iron is applied. In garages use a blow torch. Keep warm all the time, and then apply the soldering fluid in score. Heat the iron red-hot and apply solder that is half-and-half. Tin first, and build up higher than the surface of the cylinder. Next, take a wide, flat file and bend it over into a hoe shape and sharpen. With this tool scrape the metal out to the surface of the cylinder, pulling toward you as if you were hoeing. When the repair is worked down level to the surface, rub some oil over it. This process has been used by many brazing and welding shops. The fluid is made by George Callahan & Company, 218 Front St., New York City.

General Offices in War Quarters.

The Federal Tool & Alloy Steel Corporation, whose principal warehouse is at 66 to 74 Rutledge St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has removed its general offices from No. 12 Platt St. to the Woolworth Building, rooms 1773 to 1785, New York city.

Whalen Culvert Forms.

The Whalen Culvert Form Company of Syracuse, N. Y., wishes to secure reliable distributors in the South. This culvert form is described as a practical, collapsible steel form built of interchangeable units and used in the construction of concrete highway culverts. More than a quarter million concrete culverts have been built in the Northern half of the United States with the Whalen standardized form units.

Now With Murray Iron Works.

S. C. Correll, recently manager of the Minneapolis office of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, has resigned to assume charge of the Chicago office of the Murray Iron Works Co. of Burlington, Iowa.

Means for International Trade

"Yours for International Trade" is the name of a booklet issued by the Factory Products Corporation, 2 Rector St., New York, telling of its extensive work, the financial agents being Bonbright & Co., Inc., and the associated companies being the Engineers' Corporation, the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, B. A. Cheney & Co., Inc., and the Manufacturers' Agents Company, Inc., New York. The booklet states that the Factory products Corporation is a general exporting and importing organization, with established trade connections abroad and important domestic affiliations, with policies at once distinctive and significant.

Information After Tests of Belting.

"A Study of Various Types of Belting" is a pocket-size pamphlet of 20 pages published by the Leather Belting Exchange, 119 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Louis W. Arny, secretary, and presenting information that was obtained during the course of an investigation on power transmission by belting which is being conducted by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh for the exchange. It is exceedingly interesting and valuable to everyone having to use belting. Copies may be obtained on request.

Advantages of Scoop Conveyors.

"Over 1000 Scoop Conveyors" is the title of a 20-page folder just published by the Portable Machinery Co., Passaic, N. J., and saying that there are many of these conveyors working in numerous industries and under different conditions. It is full of illustrations showing the various uses of the scoop conveyor and describing clearly its labor, time and money-saving features, in storing, reclaiming, loading and unloading material such as coal, coke, ashes, sand, gravel, crushed stone, fertilizer, cement, chemicals, etc. It also contains reprints of 32 letters from users testifying to the merits of the machine, and 84 letterheads, representing additional concerns that have written commendatory letters, are likewise reproduced. Copies of the folder will be sent gratis to anyone interested upon request to the manufacturers.

Portable Variety Woodworking Machine.

Bulletin No. 77 of the American Saw Mill Machinery Co., 50 Church St., New York, presents illustrations and the facts about a line of machines which are of great interest to contractors. "Mill work done on the job," is a phrase on the cover, accompanied by a picture of an "American" contractor's portable variety woodworker, with a five-horse-power engine built in. This machine is a rip saw, a cutoff saw, a miter saw, a dado machine, a gaining machine, a grooving machine, a rabbeting machine, a tenoning machine, a jointer or planer, a boring machine, a matcher, a molder, a sander, a hollow chisel mortiser, all in one. Its advantages are briefly outlined in 11 paragraphs on the inside of the front cover page. Another pattern of the machine has the engine set back of it on separate skids. The machine may also be operated by an electric motor. Other valuable machines manufactured by this company are similarly displayed in the catalog. Another fine book simultaneously issued from the same office is "How 'Americans' Helped Win the War." This shows and tells about some of the 2000 "American" machines used in the forests of France and also in and around other war activities at home as well as abroad. The story of how a 40-bed hospital building, 156 feet long and 24 feet wide with a porch 10½ feet wide along one side, was erected in a few minutes over over 10½ hours is most entertaining and impressive.

What Erie Shovels Can Do.

The Ball Engine Co. of Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Erie steam shovels, has issued Bulletin S-26 with the title "Cost Figures for Road and Street Grading." This publication tells of the economy and efficiency possible when such work is done with Erie shovels, the costs being figured from written records furnished the company by responsible and well-known contractors. There are 10 illustrations with accompanying testimonials.

Sand Blast Work in the Modern Way.

The Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., has issued a very large and handsomely illustrated catalog relating to its various types of sand-blasting equipment, including testimonials from a number of individuals and corporations as to their capacity and many fine qualities. Among the diverse uses of the sand blast are the cleaning of castings in foundries, of forgings to remove scale, surfacing of metals preliminary to painting, plating or galvanizing, cleaning of the hulls of vessels, "matt" surfacing of various metals, roughing handles of instruments, renewing old files, lettering or frosting of glass, lettering of marble, cleaning of buildings, treatment of wood to show the grain, etc. The book is very complete and embodies numerous articles containing valuable hints for the use of the sand blast. One of the Pangborn features is the Model "PC" Hygienic Room Sand Blast, this kind of installation being designed for large work and providing means of operation which renders unnecessary the presence of the operator in the room where the sand blasting takes place. There is a nozzle slot around the room so that the nozzle may be inserted and protected by flexible curtains. Immediately above this, at the height of the average eyes, is a sight screen, through which the work can be observed safely. A sand dryer and a moisture and oil separator, also made by this company, are similarly illustrated and described.

Steam Motors and Their Uses.

The "Steam Motor," which is manufactured by the Steam Motors Co., Springfield, Mass., is fully explained and illustrated in Bulletin No. 5 of that company, which says: "The outstanding feature of the steam motor is that it is not a complete turbine in itself, but when connected to its driven member becomes an integral part of the complete unit, making possible the ideal compact two-bearing unit with any standard design of driven apparatus." This motor is adapted for driving boiler feed pumps, high pressure service pumps, fire pumps, blower sets, generator sets, lighting sets, etc., some of the blower and generator sets so equipped being used on shipboard as in the case of vessels built by the American Shipbuilding Co., the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co. and the Foundation Co. The descriptive matter is complete and the pictures fine.

The Caterpillar Tractors in War.

A recent issue of the Caterpillar Times, issued by the Holt Manufacturing Company, relates especially to the service done in the war by the caterpillar tractors, revolutionizing the hauling of artillery and making many of the best laid plans of the enemy go wrong. The story is told of how a British Army engineer perceived the possibilities of the caterpillar tractor as applied to warfare, and the "tank" was one of the results. The record of accomplishment of these machines is also presented. Sundry pictures show how they looked. The company has two large factories, the first at Stockton, Cal.; the second at Peoria, Ill. It also has establishments at Los Angeles and Spokane.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Glenwood.—Bank of Glenwood chartered: capital \$10,000. D. A. Batten, Prest.; J. C. Warwick, V.-P., and W. L. Layton, Cash.

Ala., Mobile.—Investment Banking Co. is being organized with J. M. Dewberry, Prest.; L. Malone, V.-P., and George W. McRae, Secy.

Ala., Newton.—Bank of Newton, capital \$15,000, inceptd. by S. S. Deese, M. A. Deese, G. W. Reynolds, D. H. Howell, L. L. Davenport and others.

Ark., Clifty.—A new bank is being organized with Fred Watson as Cash.

Ky., Oakton.—Oakton Bank, capital \$15,000, is organized with G. W. Utterback, Prest.; D. J. Craddock, V.-P.; E. C. Whyne, Secy.

Miss., Charleston.—Tallahatchie Home Bank, capital \$40,000, has made application for charter.

Mo., Carrollton.—Carroll County Trust Co. is inceptd. Otto Hale will be Asst. Cash.

Mo., Clayton.—Farmers & Commercial Savings Bank, capital \$100,000, to be located at Forsyth and Central Aves., is being organized by Guy L. Pollard, who will probably be cashier; Dr. D. M. Corley, Richard Wehmeyer and others.

Mo., Crane.—A new bank is reported being organized by John T. Moore and others.

Mo., Half Way.—Bank of Half Way, capital \$1,000, inceptd. by Charles Hickman, Silas Jump, T. F. Robinson and Dave Rush.

Mo., Hallsville.—Citizens Bank of Hallsville is reported inceptd.

Mo., Kansas City.—Bankers Mortgage Co. inceptd. E. L. James, Prest.; M. L. Minor, Secy.

Mo., Lancaster.—A new bank is reported being organized with \$50,000 capital.

Mo., Montgomery City.—Farmers & Merchants Bank inceptd. by T. M. Marlow, B. F. Hensley, Jr., and C. L. Rodgers.

N. C., Charlotte.—Lincoln Mutual Life Insurance Co. chartered. Incorporators: W. D. Mitchell, W. E. Price, W. M. Lyles, J. P. Rolls and others.

N. C., Kenansville.—Bank of Kenansville, capital \$25,000, will begin business July 1. John A. Gavin, Jr., Prest.; G. C. Boisseau, V.-P., and R. H. Cuddington, Cash.

N. C., Warsaw.—Warsaw Building & Loan Association is organized with O. P. Middleton, Prest.; H. F. Pierce, V.-P.; L. W. Grady, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tulsa Mortgage Trust Co., chartered with \$50,000 capital, will begin business about June 1; the company succeeds the general mortgage loan and insurance business of L. N. Ewing & Co.; L. N. Ewing and associates, inceptd.

S. C., Greenwood.—Standard Serial Building & Loan Assn. commissioned: capital \$200,000, with privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000. Petitioners: H. M. Graham, R. E. McCaslin, George W. Hart, A. Rosenberg, A. S. Hartzog and Joe S. Bailey.

S. C., Mayesville.—Mayesville Insurance Agency commissioned; petitioners, Henry P. Moses of Sumter and E. G. Spencer, Mayesville.

S. C., Mullins.—Union Mutual Building and Loan Assn. chartered: capital \$100,000; L. L. Rogers, Prest.; E. Tate McMillan, V.-P.; H. E. Vaughan, Secy.-Treas.

S. C., St. Matthews.—People's Building & Loan Assn. inceptd.: capital \$25,000; J. E. Darby, Prest.; W. B. Symmes, Secy.-Treas. Business will soon begin.

Tenn., McKenzie.—Commercial Bank chartered, capital \$30,000; surplus \$1500; business began May 15 with N. B. Moore, Prest.; R. E. Thomas, V.-P.; C. M. Wrinkle, Active V.-P.; Guy Alexander, Cashier.

Tenn., Red Boiling Springs.—Red Boiling Springs Bank is organized with B. M. Chitwood, Prest.; H. C. Kesson, V.-P.; Avery Clark, Cash.

Tex., Beaumont.—Guarantee Title Co. chartered, capital \$10,000. Incorporators: Emanuel Ostrich, Sealy Hutchings, Jr., and Eno O. Cone.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Farmers & Merchants' State Bank chartered, capital \$40,000; J. A. Halley, Prest.; Robert Douglass, Cash.; J. J. Taylor and J. A. Meaders, V.-Ps.

Tex., Gallatin.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank, chartered; capital \$10,000.

Tex., Kirven.—Kirven State Bank chartered, capital \$25,000.

Tex., Palestine.—Campbell State Bank, capital \$100,000, is organized with T. M. Campbell, Jr., Prest.; D. S. Wommack, Cash. Temporary offices will be in the Harris Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio.—Chrono-Green Investment Co., capital \$5000, is inceptd. by R. E. Chrono, E. T. Green and A. J. Richardson.

Va., Beaver Dam.—The Beaver Dam Bank, capital \$10,000, chartered; W. L. Foy, Prest., Ashland, Va.; V. Q. Clements, Cash., and C. B. Hall, V.-P., Beaver Dam. Date for beginning business not decided.

Va., Daffie.—First Security & Trust Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd., J. D. Elliott, Prest.

Va., Floyd.—Notice is given of intention to consolidate the People's Bank of Floyd County and the Citizens' Bank of Floyd County, Inc., under the name of the Union Bank.

Va., Gore.—Western Frederick Bank, capital \$15,000, chartered; M. C. Garvin, Prest.; E. R. Hook, Secy.

Va., Norfolk.—American Securities Co. inceptd., capital \$25,000, surplus \$20,000; F. E. Pope, Prest., Drewryville, Va.; C. R. Deckson, V.-P., Louisville, Ky.; E. T. Deckson, Secy.-Treas., Norfolk, Va. Business has begun.

New Securities.

Ala., Russellville.—(Street).—\$40,000 of 8 per cent. street-paying bonds were purchased by J. B. Carmichael of Jackson.

Ark., Mammoth Springs.—\$45,000 of 6 per cent. 15-year bonds for building addition to school have been sold at par to Gunter & Co., Little Rock, Ark. Address C. W. Dixon, care of School Board.

Ark., Marked Tree.—(Road).—June 12 Ozark Trail Improvement Dist., Poinsett County, will offer bonds for sale. Address Board of Dist. Commrs.

Ark., Newport.—(Road).—Jackson County Commrs. have sold to W. L. Thomas & Co., St. Louis, \$339,000 of bonds.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—(Road).—Road Improvement Dist. No. 14, Jefferson County, has sold at a premium to the Simmons National Bank, Pine Bluff, \$350,000 of 5½ per cent. 25-year bonds.

Ark., Sheridan.—(Road).—Grant County has sold to M. W. Elkins, Sheridan, \$500,000 of bonds.

Ark., Sheridan.—(Road).—Commrs. of Sheridan and Little Rock Road Dist. sold to M. W. Elkins, Sheridan, \$100,000 of 6 per cent. bonds.

Ark., Sheridan.—(Road).—Commrs. of Leola and Poyen Road Dist., Grant County, have sold to M. W. Elkins, Sheridan, \$175,000 of 6 per cent. bonds.

Fla., Brooksville.—(Water).—Bids received 10 P. M. June 4 by W. M. Russell, Town Clerk, for \$12,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, dated June 15, 1919.

Fla., Chipley.—(Road, Bridge).—Special Road and Bridge Dist. has been established around Chipley and \$75,000 of 6 per cent. (probably) \$1000 bonds for road improvements will be issued; no election; date for opening bids not decided; W. C. Lockey, A. A. Myers, Jr., and C. B. Denen, Bond Trustees.

Fla., Clearwater.—(School).—Bids received 11 A. M., June 10 for \$75,000 of 6 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 3, Pinellas County; Dixie M. Hollins is Supt. Public Instruction, Pinellas County.

Fla., Daytona Beach.—(Street).—Bids will be opened June 16 for \$60,000 of 6 per cent. 20-year \$1000 denomination street-improvement bonds, dated June 1, 1919, and maturing June 10, 1939. R. L. Seiden is City Clerk.

Fla., Gainesville.—(School).—Special Tax Dist. 26, Alachua County, recently voted \$150,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, maturing 1926 to 1950, inclusive; steps are being taken to validate the bonds and offer them for sale. Address E. R. Simmons, Supt. Public Instruction and Secy. of the Board. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Okeechobee.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received June 16 by R. P. Fletcher, Clerk of the Port of Okeechobee County, for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Fla., Okeechobee.—(Water).—City votes June 20 on \$45,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Orlando.—(Street).—Special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says that \$150,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year \$500 denomination bonds are voted; Jas. L. Giles, Mayor.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Bridge).—Escambia County Commrs. plan to issue \$160,000 of interest-bearing time warrants for construction of four bridges.

Fla., Sanford.—(Road).—Date not yet decided for opening bids for \$300,000 of 5½ per cent. 30-year Seminole County \$1000 denomination bonds; E. A. Douglas, Clerk.

Fla., Seabreeze.—(Paving, Drainage).—\$50,000 of bonds recently voted are 5 per cent.; denomination \$500; maturity, bonds 1 to 12, 1924, and balance in yearly instalments. Date for opening bids not decided. Address City Council. W. P. Wathas is Acting Mayor.

Fla., Tarpon Springs.—(Public Improvements).—City plans to call election to vote on \$150,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Winter Park.—(Paving, Drainage).—Bids received 7.45 P. M. June 2 by Dudley Mathews, Town Clerk, for \$30,000 of 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination paving and drainage bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1924 to 1939, inclusive.

Ga., Cairo.—(Road).—Grady County votes June 24 on \$250,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing 1925 to 1949, inclusive. Address S. P. Ward, Pine Park, Ga. Address Board of Commrs., Roads and Revenues; B. M. Johnson, Clerk County Court.

Ga., Camilla.—(Paving, School).—City will vote on \$10,000 paving and \$10,000 school-building bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Claxton.—(Courthouse, etc.).—Evans County April 19 voted \$40,000 of 30-year courthouse, \$25,000 of 20-year road and \$10,000 of 10-year jail 5 per cent. bonds; H. L. Brewton, Chrmn. County Commrs., Hagan, Ga.

Ga., Dahlonega.—(Road).—Lumpkin County sold to Hillsman & Co., Atlanta, Ga., \$80,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919.

Ga., Davidsboro.—(School).—Davidsboro District, Washington County, voted \$20,000 of bonds. Address Board of Trustees.

Ga., Douglas.—(Paving).—The \$30,000 of bonds recently voted are 30-year 5 per cent.

Ga., Griffin.—(Road).—Bids received until

June 3 by T. J. Purdy, Clerk, Spalding County, for \$350,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1949.

Ga., Hartwell—(Drainage).—Beaver Dam Drainage Dist., Hart County, recently sold to the Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, \$35,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 and \$250 denomination.

Ga., Hagan—(Courthouse, Road, Jail).—Evans County recently voted \$40,000 courthouse, \$25,000 road and \$10,000 jail 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination 10-30-year bonds; H. L. Brewton is Chrmn. County Commrs.

Ga., Homer—(Road).—Banks County voted \$75,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Jefferson—(Road).—The \$100,000 of bonds recently voted by Jackson County are \$100 denomination 5 per cent., maturing yearly; date for opening bids not decided; J. F. Porter is Clerk Board of County Commrs.

Ga., Lagrange.—Troup County voted \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Monroe—(Road).—Walton County Commissioners May 24 sold to I. B. Triggett & Co., Jackson, Tenn., \$300,000 of 5 per cent. 1-20-year \$1000 denomination bonds.

Ga., Moultrie—(School).—Bids will be opened in July for \$20,000 of 6 per cent. 25-year \$100 denomination bonds Funston Consolidated School Dist., Colquitt County; O. A. Thaxton is County Supt. Address W. P. Sloan.

Ga., Savannah—(Road, etc.).—The \$2,000,000 of Chatham County bonds to be voted on June 24 are 4½ per cents., dated Aug. 5, 1919, and maturing Aug., 1921 to 1949, inclusive; G. Reuben Butler, Clerk, County Court.

Ga., Statesboro—(Road).—Election ordered June 5 to vote on \$400,000 of Bullock County bonds has been called off. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Thomasville—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 11 A. M. June 10 for \$700,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination Thomas County bonds, dated June 1, 1919; maturity \$70,000 June 1, 1939, and same amount each succeeding year until whole issue is fully paid. Address Commrs. of Roads and Revenue. Duncan Bickley is Chrmn. Board of County Commrs., Meigs, Ga.

Ga., Tifton—(Road, Bridge).—Tift County voted \$300,000 of 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds; date for opening bids not stated; R. E. Hall is Chrmn. County Commrs.

Ga., Valdosta—(Road).—Lowndes County voted \$500,000 of 5 per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919. L. M. Stanfill is Chrmn. Board of Commrs. Roads and Revenue.

Ga., Vienna—(Road).—Dooly County votes June 10 on \$400,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Winder—(Courthouse, Road).—Election June 14 to vote on \$100,000 of Barrow County courthouse and road bonds; H. G. Hill is County Ordinary.

Ky., Albany—(School).—\$20,000 high-school bonds are voted. Address School Board.

Ky., London—(Street).—\$20,000 of street-improvement bonds are voted. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Sturgis—(School).—Sturgis Common Graded School Dist. 40, May 17, voted \$30,000 of 6 per cent. 20-year bonds. Address P. H. Winston. Chrmn. Board of Trustees.

La., Baton Rouge—(Road).—Elections were held in East Baton Rouge Dist. May 27 to vote on 5 per cent. 25-year bonds as follows: \$20,000 of Road Dist. 6, \$125,000 of Road Dist. 7. Result not stated. Jos. Gebelin is Prest. Police Jury, and F. A. Woods Secy.

La., Baton Rouge—(School).—\$75,000 of 5 per cent. 10-year \$1000 denomination bonds School Dist. No. 12, East Baton Rouge Parish, have

been sold to the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of New Orleans at \$1375 premium.

La., Columbia—(Road).—Caldwell Parish voted \$400,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Crowley—(School).—Crowley School Dist., Acadia Parish, voted \$60,000 of bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Houma—(Road).—Two districts in Terrebonne Parish voted \$160,000 of bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Lake Arthur—(Drainage).—Bids received 10 A. M. June 21 by Thornwell Drainage Dist. 1, E. A. Lyons, Prest., for \$12,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds, average maturity about 12 years; \$24,000 of 5 per cent. 21-year bonds, average maturity being about 12 years. Further particulars will be found in Proposals Department.

La., Lake Charles—(School).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent. 1-20-year \$1000 denomination bonds were purchased at \$201,630 by the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

La., Shreveport—(School).—\$40,000 of 5½ per cent. 2-15-year \$1000 denomination bonds School Improvement Dist. 9, Caddo Parish, have been purchased at par and interest by First National Bank, Shreveport.

Mo., Hagerstown.—Special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says that the Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore bought all of the \$200,000 of 4½ per cent. sewerage system and sewage-disposal bonds, Series 2, at 101.10, on May 29. Wm. Logan is Tax Collector.

Miss., Ashland—(Highway).—Benton County votes May 29 on \$200,000 of bonds; J. J. Hudspeth is Clerk, Board of County Commrs.

Miss., Ashland—(Road).—\$200,000 Benton County road bonds are voted; J. J. Hudspeth is Clerk Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Clarksdale—(Road, Bridge).—Cochosa County will, July 7, at Friar's Point, sell \$490,000 of 5 per cent. road and bridge bonds, maturing serially in 10 years, beginning July 1, 1927, and ending July 1, 1936. Address Y. E. Howell, Clk., Clarksdale.

Miss., Clarksdale—(Improvement).—\$300,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination general improvement bonds were purchased May 27 by the Planters' and Delta banks, Clarksdale; R. E. Straton, Jr., City Clerk.

Miss., Meadville—(Road).—Franklin County has sold at 402.355 and interest, \$400,000 of 5½ per cent. 25-year \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds to Wm. R. Compton & Co. of St. Louis, and the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.

Miss., Jackson—(Street, Sewer).—Election is to be called to vote on \$100,000 of street and sewer bonds. Address Municipal Commission.

Miss., Kosciusko—(Road).—Bids received June 3 by E. W. Jordan, Clk. Board of Supvrs., Attala County, for \$160,000 of bonds.

Miss., Laurel—(Water, etc.).—City votes June 17 on \$17,000 water-works, \$10,000 street-improvement and \$7000 sewer-extension bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Lexington—(Road).—Bids received 11 o'clock June 2 for \$20,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. bonds of Richland and Pickens Dist. J. H. Fuqua, Clerk of Board.

Miss., McComb City—(Water, Sewer).—Bids received June 3 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year water and sewer bonds; W. T. Denman, Mayor; B. E. Butler, City Clerk.

Miss., Okolona—(Refunding).—Bids received June 15 for \$6000 of 6 per cent. 5-20-year bonds; R. L. Fitzgerald, Mayor. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

Miss., Pascagoula—(Road).—Elections May 27 on \$75,000 of bonds Supvrs. Dist. 2 and 3, Jackson County. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Senatobia—(Light, Water).—Bids received 3 P. M. June 3 for \$15,000 of 6 per cent. electric-lighting and water-plant bonds, maturing 1919 to 1939, inclusive. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Yazoo City—(Road).—Election May 29 on \$75,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. bonds Supvrs. Dist. No. 3, Yazoo County, are voted; date for opening bids not decided; H. G. Johnston, J. C. Beale and R. D. Warren, Election Commrs.

Mo., Elsberry—(School).—\$28,000 of 5 per cent. serial \$500 denomination bonds are voted; date for opening bids not decided. Address J. M. Gibson.

Mo., Eldorado Springs—(School).—Eldorado Springs School Dist., Cedar County, voted \$40,000 of bonds; an issue of \$50,000 of road bonds has also been voted. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Jefferson City—(Courthouse).—Bids received 10 A. M. June 23 for \$100,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 denomination Cole County bonds, dated May 1, 1919, and maturing 1924 to 1939, inclusive; Peter J. Schell is County Treas.

Mo., Jefferson City—(Courthouse).—Cole County Commrs., P. J. Shields, County Treas., will receive bids until 10 A. M. June 23 for \$100,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, maturing 1924 to 1939, inclusive. Peter J. Schell is County Treas.

Mo., Mount Vernon—(Road).—Mt. Vernon Special Road Dist., Lawrence County, will probably offer for sale about June 15 \$36,000 of bonds, voted May 10. Address Road Commrs. W. P. Jones is Clerk Road Dist.

Mo., Poplar Bluff—(Drainage).—Maple Slough Drainage Dist. has sold \$100,000 bonds to the Mortgage Trust Co., St. Louis.

Mo., Richmond—(Hospital).—Ray County votes Aug. 26 on \$70,000 of \$500 denomination bonds. Address County Commr. Forrest Smith.

Mo., Weston—(Water-works).—City sold to Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, \$20,000 of 6 per cent. water-works bonds, maturing 1929 to 1939.

N. C., Cornelius—(Light).—Town Commrs. plan to issue \$6000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 20-year bonds for electric-lighting system. J. B. Reading is Mayor and J. T. Bead City Clerk.

N. C., Elizabeth City—(Road).—\$500,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination Pasquotank County bonds, dated June 1, 1919, and maturing 1924 to 1949, inclusive, have been purchased at \$375.50 premium and accrued interest by the First & Citizens' National Bank, Elizabeth City, N. C.

N. C., Greenville—(Road).—Pitt County voted \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Kenilworth—(Special Assessment).—Bids received May 31 for \$12,000 of 6 per cent. special assessment bonds, dated June 1, 1919. A. J. Dryer is Town Clk.

N. C., Mocksville—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 7 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. Davie County bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing \$5000 in five years and \$5000 each year thereafter. John S. Daniels is Register of Deeds and Clerk to Board of County Commrs.

N. C., Mount Airy—(School).—Election June 7 on \$30,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds; E. C. Bivens is Mayor.

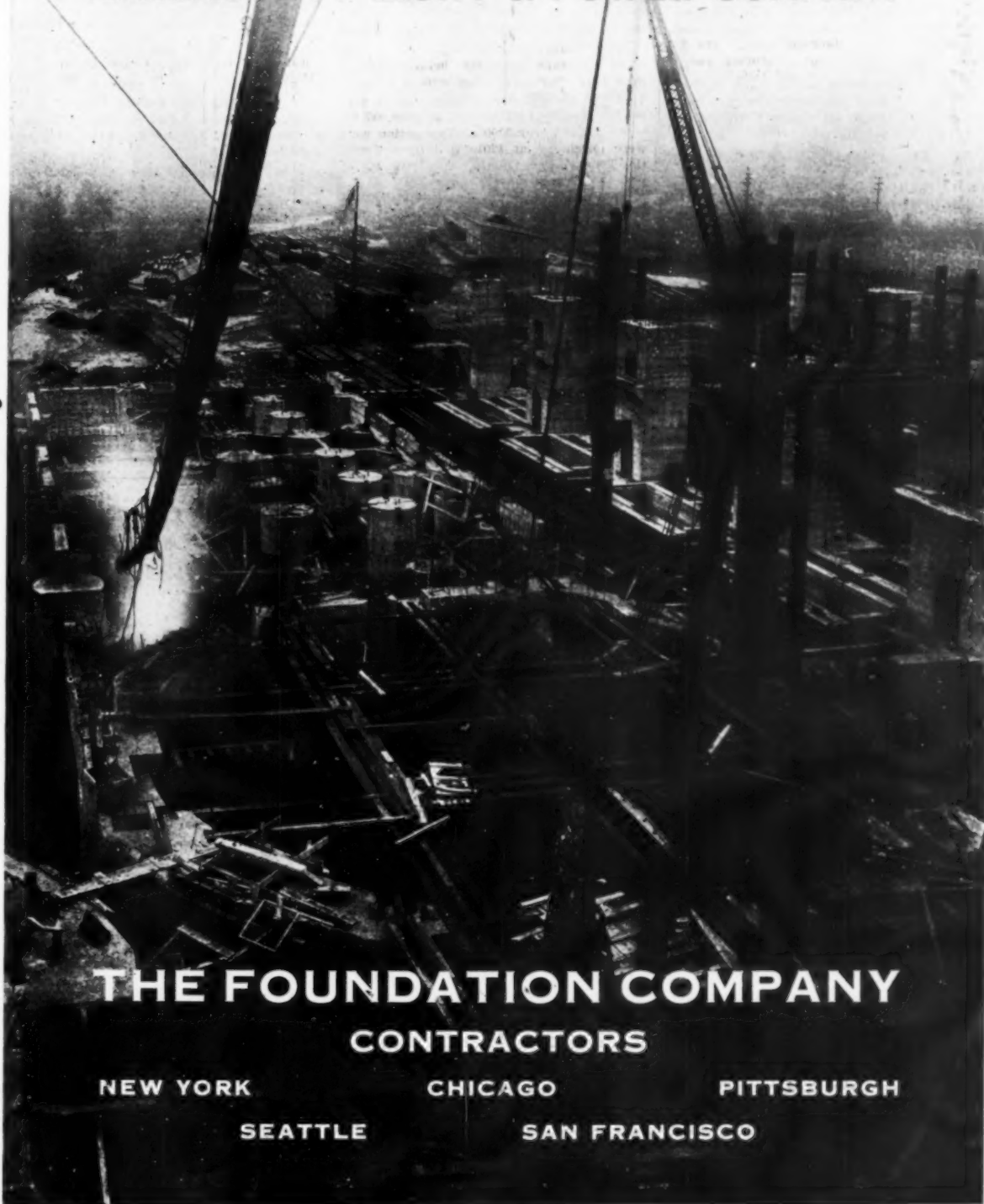
N. C., Newton—(Road).—Catawba County votes July 12 on \$500,000 of bonds, \$100,000 for Newton Township and \$400,000 for Catawba County. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Sanford—(Water).—City has sold at \$514 premium to A. T. Bell & Co., Toledo, \$12,000 of 6 per cent. water-works bonds.

N. C., Sparta—(Road).—Alleghany County Date for opening bids not decided. Address R. J. Carneles.

(Continued on Page 160.)

**FOUNDATION PIERS AND CONDENSER WELL
150,000 K. W. POWER PLANT
KANSAS CITY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY**



**THE FOUNDATION COMPANY
CONTRACTORS**

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH

SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO

voted \$125,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Spring Hope — (School). — Spring Hope Graded School Dist. will soon sell \$20,000 of school-improvement bonds. Address P. A. Morgan.

N. C., Statesville—(Water, Street).—Board of Aldermen has ordered the issuing of \$150,000 water-works and \$100,000 street-improvement bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Wilmington—(School).—New Hanover County voted \$325,000 of not exceeding 5 per cent. 50-year not more than \$1000 nor less than \$100 denomination bonds. Date for opening bids not decided. Address County Board of Education, W. A. McGirt, Chrmn.

N. C., Zebulon—(Sewer, Water).—City, on May 20, sold at \$33,043 and accrued interest \$15,000 sewer and \$65,000 water 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated May 1, 1919; J. F. Coltrane, Town Clerk.

Okla., Ada—(Culverts).—Maxwell Township, Pontotoc County, sold at par and accrued interest \$25,000 6 per cent. 5-20-year \$1000 denomination bonds to Hanchett Bond Co.

Okla., Cherokee — (School). — Consolidated School Dist. 5, Alfalfa County, has had approved by Atty. Genl. \$50,000 of bonds. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Chandler—(Water, etc.).—City has had approved by Atty.-Gen. \$10,000 of water-works extension, \$10,000 park and \$5000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Durant—(School).—Atty.-Gen. approved \$2000 of bonds School Dist. 43, Bryan County. Address County Commrs.

Okla., Grandfield — (Sewerage). — City recently voted \$37,500 of 6 per cent. 5-25-year bonds; date for opening bids not decided. Address Town Board, Fred Varner, Chrmn.

Okla., Holdenville—(School).—Atty. Gen. has approved \$83,000 of bonds. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Idabel—(School).—School Dist. 31, McCurtain County has had approved by Atty.-Gen. \$900 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Okla., McAlester — (School). — \$250,000 of bonds have been approved by the Atty. Genl. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Muskogee—(School).—Election is to be called to vote on bonds for Dist. 7, Muskogee County. Address School Board.

Okla., Newkirk—(Water, Light, etc.).—City voted bonds for water system, electric-light system and school. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(Auditorium).—City plans to hold an election to vote on bonds for Victory Auditorium. Address Mayor Walton.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(Road).—State defeated \$50,000,000 of bonds.

Okla., Pawhuska — (School). — \$115,000 of bonds have been approved by Atty.-Gen. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Poteau — (Road). — LeFlore County votes in July on \$600,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Okla., Roff—(School).—\$15,000 of Roff Dist., Pontotoc County, bonds have been approved by Atty. Genl. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Vinita—(Courthouse).—Craig County sold at par and interest to R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City, \$150,000 of 5½ per cent. 1-25-year courthouse and equipment bonds.

S. C., Abbeville — (Street). — Bids received June 6 for \$90,000 of not exceeding 5½ per cent. 20 or 30-year bonds. J. Moore Mars is Mayor.

S. C., Aiken—(Road).—Bids received noon June 18 for \$50,000 of 6 per cent. 25-year \$500 denomination bonds for road improvements in Hommand, Silverton and Ellenton School

Dist., Aiken County. W. W. Busbee is Chief Commr.

S. C., Eau Claire—(Water, etc.).—Town Commrs. are planning to call election to vote on \$40,000 of bonds for water-works system.

S. C., Greenville—(Notes).—City is authorized to borrow \$50,000 and to issue notes at not exceeding 6 per cent. interest. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Greenwood—(Highway).—Bids received 3 P. M. June 30 for \$600,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year Greenwood County highway-improvement bonds; denomination optional; A. F. McKislick is Chrmn. Highway Coman. Further particulars will be found in the *Proposals Department*.

S. C., Lancaster—(School).—Health Springs School Dist., Lancaster County, May 21 voted \$15,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds; date for opening bids not yet decided; W. S. Moore is Chrmn. Board of Trustees.

S. C., Orangeburg—(Road).—Willow Township, Orangeburg County, voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

S. C., Pickens—(Water, Sewer).—Bids opened June 10 for \$40,000 of 5½ per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated June 10, 1919; W. E. Flindley is Chrmn. Board of Commrs. (Lately noted.)

S. C., York—(Road).—Bids received noon June 18 for \$60,000 of 5 per cent. 10-20-year bonds King's Mountain Township, York County. Address W. T. Beamguard, P. O. Box 154. Further particulars will be found in the *Proposals Department*.

Tenn., Alton Park—(Sewer, Fire Hall, etc.). City voted May 31 on \$140,000 of bonds. Result not stated. Address Theo. F. King.

Tenn., Binghamton—(Sewer, etc.).—Bids re-

ceived noon June 2 for \$15,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 5-30-year \$500 denomination bonds; Dr. H. B. Everett is Chrmn. Board of Commrs.

Tenn., Blountsville—(Courthouse).—Bids received June 12 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. 10-30-year \$1000 denomination SuHivan County courthouse bonds, dated July 1, 1919; county recently sold \$200,000 of road and \$35,000 refunding bonds at par, accrued interest and \$2000 premium to I. B. Tigrett, Jackson, Tenn. Address W. D. Lyon, Bluff City, J. E. Miller, Indian Springs, and J. F. Yoakley, Fordtown.

Tenn., Dayton—(Street, etc.).—Bids received noon June 16 by J. L. Henry, Recorder, for \$25,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds for improvement of streets and bridges; dated April 15, 1919; payable \$3000 annually for seven years and \$4000 for the eighth. A. P. Haggard is Chrmn. Board of Commrs. Further particulars will be found in the *Proposals Department*.

Tenn., Jacksboro—(Highway, Road).—Bids received June 16 for \$328,000 of 5 per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination road bonds, including Dixie Highway, dated June 2, 1919, and maturing June 2, 1940; Wm. Allen is County Judge, and H. H. Heatherly, Clk. County Court. Further particulars will be found in the *Proposals Department*.

Tenn., Knoxville—(Refunding).—City sold, May 22, at par, accrued interest and \$953 premium to the City National Bank, Knoxville, \$75,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Tenn., Cleveland—(School, Road).—Bradley County May 31 sold at par and accrued interest \$16,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year \$500 and

(Continued on Page 166.)

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

And Its Proprietary Companies in the United States

Consolidated and Condensed General Balance Sheet, March 31, 1919

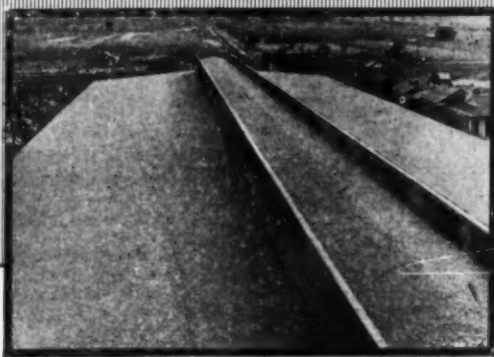
| ASSETS | |
|--|-------------------------|
| PROPERTY AND PLANT..... | \$41,866,414.17 |
| INVESTMENTS..... | 21,592,257.50 |
| CASH..... | 14,802,590.86 |
| CASH on deposit for redemption of Debentures, Bonds, Notes and for Interest and Dividends..... | 154,263.90 |
| NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE..... | 41,450,475.18 |
| WORKING AND TRADING ASSETS..... | 59,550,261.63 |
| OTHER ASSETS..... | 5,507,219.41 |
| TOTAL..... | \$184,893,482.63 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| CAPITAL STOCK: | |
| Preferred..... | \$3,998,700.00 |
| Common..... | 70,813,950.00 |
| Total Capital Stock..... | \$74,812,650.00 |
| FUNDED DEBT (Westinghouse Machine Co. Issues)..... | 6,305,000.00 |
| FIFTEEN-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. NOTES—Issue of 1909—Due January 1, 1924.... | 10,000.00 |
| ONE-YEAR NOTES—Due February 1, 1920..... | 15,000,000.00 |
| REAL ESTATE PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE..... | 120,000.00 |
| NOTES PAYABLE—Current Bank Loans..... | 5,230,000.00 |
| Subscriptions to Liberty Loan Bonds..... | 8,186,781.84 |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE..... | 10,905,699.63 |
| INTEREST, TAXES, ROYALTIES, ETC., ACCRUED, NOT DUE..... | 15,843,338.20 |
| ACCRUED DIVIDENDS..... | 1,309,221.38 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS ON CONTRACTS..... | 4,617,675.48 |
| UNPAID DEBENTURE, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, NOTES AND INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS..... | 154,263.90 |
| RESERVE..... | 8,145,119.31 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS—SURPLUS..... | 36,207,732.69 |
| TOTAL..... | \$184,893,482.63 |

Consolidated and Condensed Statement of Income and Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 1919

| Statement of Profit and Loss Account: | |
|--|------------------|
| Income Account for the Year: | |
| Sales Billed..... | \$166,379,942.68 |
| Cost of Sales..... | 129,271,556.02 |
| Net Manufacturing Profit..... | \$31,108,386.65 |
| Other Income..... | 1,623,261.82 |
| Gross Inc. from All Sources..... | \$32,731,648.47 |
| Deductions from Income—Interest Charges..... | 3,276,794.71 |
| Net Income Before Deducting Federal Taxes..... | \$36,454,853.76 |
| Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes..... | 15,395,846.16 |
| Net Inc. Available for Dividends and Other Purposes..... | \$15,059,007.60 |
| Profit and Loss Surplus, March 31, 1918..... | 26,404,694.73 |
| Net Income for the Year..... | 15,059,007.60 |
| Gross Surplus..... | \$41,463,702.33 |
| Profit and Loss Charges: | |
| Preferred Dividends..... | \$279,909.00 |
| Common Dividends..... | 4,956,874.70 |
| Miscellaneous (Net)..... | 19,185.94 |
| Surplus March 31, 1919, per Balance Sheet..... | \$36,207,732.69 |

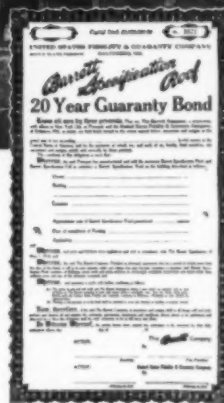
In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the *Manufacturers Record* is mentioned.

Barrett Specification Roofs



Barrett Specification Roof on Plant No. 3 of The Studebaker Corporation, at Detroit, Mich. Roofers: The Howie Company, Detroit, Mich.

Photo at left: Barrett Specification 20-year Roof on Acid Plant of Swift & Company, Harvey, La. Roofers: Krueke & Flanders Company, New Orleans, La. General Contractors: Hugger Bros., Montgomery, Ala.



This is the Bond that guarantees your roof for 20 years

Cover Your Investment with a 20-Year Guaranty Bond—

Every one knows that a structure of brick and steel and concrete will endure for a generation and more.

But how about the roof that covers the structure?

Frequently that is not only an unknown quantity but a *liability* rather than an *asset*.

It is a short-sighted and costly policy to put a *poor* roof on a *good* building.

As one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of materials used in constructing roofs, we have done our part to make *all* roofs *good* roofs.

Years ago, for that reason, we induced the leading architects and engineers to unite in the adoption of The Barrett Specification as a satisfactory standard specification.

Now we go a step further by sending our Inspectors to check up on the construction, and if they find that The Barrett Specification has been properly complied with, we will, without charge, issue a 20-year Guaranty Bond *exempting the owner from all further expense for repairs or up-keep on that roof for 20 years.*

This service may be had on all roofs of 50 squares or larger in all towns of 25,000 population or more and in smaller places *where our Inspection Service is available.*

Our guaranty is a real Surety Bond issued by the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, one of the largest Surety Companies in America. Our only requirement is that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us, and that the Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, shall be strictly followed.

Thus, in spite of the fact that we do not build roofs ourselves, we are put in a position where we can guarantee the delivery of the long years of service which these roofs are capable of giving.

A copy of The Barrett 20-Year Specification, with roofing diagrams, sent free on request.

The Barrett Company

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans
Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis Dallas
Salt Lake City Nashville Seattle Peoria Atlanta
Duluth Milwaukee Bangor Washington Johnstown
Lebanon Youngstown Toledo Columbus Richmond
Latrobe Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Baltimore
THE BARRETT CO., Ltd.: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.



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Correspondence Invited from Officials and Contractors

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Southern Branch: BELL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY ALA.

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If you have any bonds or warrants to sell, or know where you can obtain work and take same in payment, kindly advise, so that we can negotiate with you for their purchase. We have representatives in Birmingham, Alabama; Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Correspondence solicited.

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EUGENE C. BROWN PATENT LAWYER

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WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF AN
OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA, ON MAY 1, 1919, IN
THE FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING AND THE AP-
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AS RESIDENT PARTNER.

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Swift & Company has become one of the large businesses of the world through continuing to meet the growing needs of a nation and a world.

Society has a right to ask how the increasing responsibilities and opportunities for usefulness which go with such growth are being used by the men who direct its affairs—and the men have the right to answer:

To promote the production of live stock and perishables and increase the food supply;

To reach more people with more and better meat;

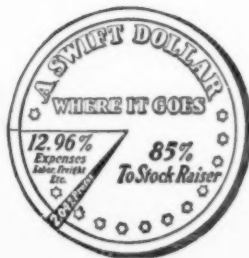
To make a fair competitive profit, in order to reimburse the 25,000 shareholders for the use of their capital, and to provide for the future development of the business;

To reduce to a minimum the costs of preparing and distributing meat and to divide the benefits of efficiency with producer and consumer;

To live and let live, winning greater business only through greater usefulness, with injury to nothing but incompetency, inefficiency, and waste; to deal justly, fairly, and frankly with all mankind.

These are the purposes and motives of the men who direct the policies and practices of Swift & Company.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



\$1000 denomination bonds to the Cleveland National Bank.

Tenn., Knoxville—(Street Improvement).—Ordinance has been prepared providing for the issuing and sale of \$25,000 of \$1000 denomination bonds. John E. McMillan is Mayor.

Tenn., Livingston—(Road).—Overton County has sold at \$125 premium to Caldwell & Co., Nashville, and I. B. Tigrett, Jackson, Tenn., \$50,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated May 26, 1919, and maturing May 26, 1929.

Tex., Aspermont—(Road).—Texas Road Dist. No. 5, Stonewall County, sold to J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex., \$77,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds, dated October 14, 1918.

Tex., Abilene—(Road).—Bids received June 12 for \$25,000 of 5 per cent. 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds Road Dist. 26, Taylor County, dated April 14, 1919. Address E. M. Overshiner, County Judge, Abilene.

Tex., Belton—(Road).—Bell County votes June 17 on \$25,000 park and \$75,000 street-improvement bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Bryan—(Road).—Brazos County contemplates issuing. It is reported, \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—Yarrelton Road Dist., Milam County, voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Carthage—(Road).—Beckville Justice Precinct, Panola County, voted \$135,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Channing—(Road, Bridge).—Special Road Dist. No. 1, Hartley County, voted \$75,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year road and bridge bonds. Address Commrs.' Court, J. H. Phillips, County Judge.

Tex., Columbus—(Drainage).—Dist. 3, Colorado County, recently voted \$110,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Corsicana—(Road).—\$80,000 of 5 per cent. bonds Road Dist. 12, Navarro County, are being offered by the Mortgage Trust Co., St. Louis.

Tex., Cuero—(Road).—DeWitt County defeated \$1,500,000 of bonds.

Tex., Dallas—(Road).—Dallas County voted \$6,500,000 of bonds to complete system of permanent highways in county. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Daingerfield—(Road).—Road Dist. 4, Morris County, recently voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Denton—(Road).—Denton County Court has sold \$1,500,000 of bonds to the Harris Trust & Savings Co., Chicago.

Tex., Denton—(Road).—Krum Dist., Denton County, voted \$125,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Denton—(Street, Sewer).—City has sold to Harris Trust & Savings Co., Chicago, \$100,000 of street and \$10,000 sewer-extension bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Gainesville—(School).—Valley View Dist., Cooke County, voted \$350,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Hallettsville—(School).—Hallettsville School Dist., Lavaca County, voted \$65,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year \$500 denomination bonds. Address School Trustees, Ferd Lacy, Secy.

Tex., Emory—(Road).—\$250,000 of 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination 1-30-year Rains County bonds, dated June 1, 1919, voted in May, have been sold to R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago; H. D. Garrett is County Judge.

Tex., Fort Worth—(Road).—Tarrant County will vote in June on \$3,500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Fort Worth (Municipal Improvement).—City Comn. has decided to sell only \$1,565,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year bonds June 17, instead of \$1,890,000 as recently stated; W. D.

Davis, Mayor; James Liston, Jr., City Secy.

Tex., Giddings—(Road).—Dime Box Dist., Lee County, voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Hallettsville—(School).—Hallettsville School Dist., Lavaca County, voted \$65,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year \$500 denomination bonds; bids for same will be received until 10 A. M. June 17. Address School Trustees, Ferd Lacy, Secy.

Tex., Henderson—(Road).—Bids received May 29 by T. R. Brown, Judge of Rusk County, for \$800,000 of 5½ per cent. 1-30-year bonds.

Tex., Highland Park (P. O. Dallas).—City voted street improvement bonds. P. G. Claiborne, Mayor.

Tex., Hillsboro—(Road).—Penelope Dist. 11, Hill County, will vote on \$216,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Houston—(Channel, etc.).—City voted \$1,500,000 of ship channel, \$25,000 sewer, \$925,000 school and street bonds. W. A. Moore is City Secy.

Tex., McKinney—(Road).—Bids received June 3 for \$2,479,000 of 5½ per cent. and \$119,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination 30-year bonds as follows: Dist. No. 7, Celina, \$125,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 8, Farmersville, \$237,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 12, Melissa-Anna, \$69,000 of 5 per cent.; Dist. 13, Allen, \$50,000 of 5 per cent.; Dist. 15, Wylie, \$188,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 16, Culleoka-Clear Lake, \$85,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 17, Blue Ridge, \$125,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 18, Pike, \$65,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 20, Josephine, \$75,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 21, Nevada, \$182,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 22, Copeville, \$50,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 23, Lavon, \$60,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 24, Valdosta, \$60,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. No. 25, Westminster, \$100,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 26, Weston, \$259,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 28, Frisco, \$250,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 29, Plano, \$450,000 of 5½ per cent.; Dist. 30, Parker, \$50,000 of 5½ per cent.; R. L. Moulden is County Judge.

Tex., Nacogdoches—(Highway).—Nacogdoches County voted \$800,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Orange—(Wharf, Docks).—Bids received 10 A. M. June 17 for \$150,000 of 5 per cent. 40-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated May 1, 1919. O. R. Sholars is Mayor; L. F. Branum, City Secy.

Tex., Polytechnic—(School).—\$20,000 of 5 per cent. 40-year \$1000 denomination bonds were sold to a Chicago bonding company. Address S. S. Ogilvie.

Tex., Port Arthur—(School).—City is considering question of issuing \$200,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Tex., Quitman—(Road).—Wood County voted \$1,250,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Robert Lee—(Road).—Coke County votes June 28 on \$60,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Roby—(Road).—Fisher County Road Dist. No. 3 sold to W. E. Myrick \$60,000 of 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., San Antonio—(School).—City voted \$250,000 of 5 per cent. 40-year bonds; Paul H. Scholz is Business Mgr. for Board of Education.

Tex., Sherman—(Road).—Bids received 2.30 P. M. June 9 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. 1-10-year \$250 and \$1000 denomination bonds Road Dist. No. 5, Grayson County, dated Oct. 1, 1918; Dayton B. Steed is County Judge.

Tex., Sherman—(Road).—Grayson County Dist. have voted 5 per cent. bonds as follows: Road Dist. 5, \$50,000 of 10-40-year \$250 and \$1000

denomination bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1918, bids for which will be opened 2.30 P. M. June 9; Road Dist. 7, \$150,000 of 10-40-year \$750 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated June 10, 1919; Road Dist. 8, \$190,000 of 5-30-year. Elections will soon be held to vote on the \$75,000 of 5-30-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated May 15, 1919, of Road Dist. 6; \$99,000 of 5-30-year \$300 denomination bonds, dated May 21, of Road Dist. 9. Address A. S. Noble, County Auditor.

Tex., Stamford—(Street).—City voted \$30,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Sulphur Springs—(Levee).—Hopkins-Delta Levy Dist. Supvrs. will issue \$175,000 of bonds.

Tex., Tyler—(Road).—Smith County voted \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Tyler—(Water-works Refunding).—Ordinance has been prepared providing for the issuing of \$21,000 of 5½ per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing 1920 to 1923, inclusive. Frank E. Williams is Chrmn. City Commission, and S. P. Burke, City Clerk.

Tex., Weatherford—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. June 10 for \$800,000 of 5 per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination Parker County bonds. E. A. Swofford is County Judge. (Lately noted that bids would be opened May 20.)

Tex., Wichita Falls—(Road).—Wichita Falls will, it is reported, soon vote on \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Va., Bristol—(Street).—City May 23 sold at par, \$5031 premium and accrued interest \$100,000 of 5½ per cent. 20-year \$500 denomination bonds to Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore.

Va., Gate City—(Road).—Scott County votes July 5 on \$142,942 of DeKalb District bonds. Address County Commrs.

Va., Rocky Mount—(Street).—City voted \$25,000 of 6 per cent. 10-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity July 1, 1929; date for opening bids not decided; C. S. Greer is Mayor.

W. Va., Edgewood—(Paving).—Town voted \$26,000 of bonds. Address Town Commrs.

W. Va., Fayetteville—(Road).—Kanawha Dist., Fayette County, voted \$379,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. 34-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1 and maturing 1920 to 1953, inclusive. Date for opening bids not decided. R. J. Stegall is Clerk County Court.

W. Va., Mt. Pleasant—(Road).—Wagoner and Graham Dist., Grant County, have voted bonds. Address County Commrs.

Financial Notes.

People's Bank, Pulaski, Va., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Belhaven, N. C., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Hemingway, Hemingway, S. C., will increase capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Kilgore State Bank, Kilgore, Tex., increased capital from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Floyd County Bank, Incptd., Floyd, Va., increased capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., plans to increase capital from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

American Trust & Savings Co., El Paso, Tex., increased capital from \$200,000 to \$350,000.

North Carolina Bankers' Association will meet in Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 20, 21 and 22.

Community Savings & Loan Co., Wheeling, W. Va., will increase capital from \$250,000 to \$450,000.

Notice is given in another column that Union County will on July 1, 1919, at the Treasurer's office, retire \$42,000 of railroad aid refunding bonds. C. H. Peake is Chrmn. Sinking Fund Commission.

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